The Wonder of the Age!
LATEST PATENT OUT.
NO HIGH PRESSURE, BUT AN IMPROVEMENT OF ALL OTHERS
SEWING MACHINES
(Grover's Patent.) The Ladies Companion Elastic and Double Thread Sewing Machines are warranted to do the work of any other family machine in existence, and will stitch, hem and fell them—and can be so adjusted that the work can be taken out, or put in, sideways. The threading of the upper needle, it threads itself. There are no shuttles to get out of order, and consequently they do not miss stitches, and cannot be got out of adjustment by one half than any other machine. The price comes within the reach of all. The common needle is used. The Silver Plated, beautifully finished, $25—all complete.
Agents wanted.
Liberal commissions answered, and samples sent on the receipt of a postage stamp. A good agent wanted for Chicago. Prices same as in Boston.
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H. A. STARR, Local Agent for the State.
Box 2018, P. O.

$25 SEWING MACHINE.
Raymond's Latest Improved
Double Threaded Sewing Machine
WARRANTED EQUAL TO THE BEST.
We have all kinds of goods from the finest to the coarsest, in a simple, convenient and durable machine, and especially adapted to family use.
Any person of ordinary intelligence can learn in one hour to use it successfully.
Complete printed directions will be sent with every machine.
All inquiries by letter, with an extra postage stamp, will receive prompt attention. A sample of work sent when desired.
N. B.—Agents wanted in every town in the West. Address EDWIN CLARK, box 560 Chicago, Illinois.
Machines are for sale at the Depot of the Company, Room 4, Tremont House, corner of Dearborn and Lake No. 56 Lake street, Chicago, Illinois.
We have a great number of references, but will give the names of a few, who are among the first families in the city—viz:—
We, the undersigned, citizens of Chicago, having lately purchased one of Raymond's Latest Improved Patent Sewing Machines, and found it successful on different kinds of goods, in our families, we cheerfully recommend it to all persons wishing to purchase for family use.
C. Sherman, Mrs. Watson Y. Cox,
Mrs. D. F. Graves, Mrs. J. E. Gardner,
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Mrs. Dr. Brainard, Mrs. Dr. Hamlin,
Mrs. Frederick Rickards. Mrs. M. Post.
ja18dly

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Consisting of Crude articles, or gums and powdered, carefully selected for Physicians and Druggists.
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ALCOHOLIC and HYDRO-ALCOHOLIC EXTRACTS.
Sugar Coated Pharmaceutic Pills and Granules
Journalist: prepared from Pure Materials, sold to Physicians and Druggists at the lowest Rates.
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1858 - - - - Fall and Winter. - - - - - 1858.
E. COOLEY, FARWELL & CO.,
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DRY GOODS JOBBERS,
42, 44 & 46 Wabash Avenue,
Are now receiving a full assortment of
DRY GOODS, YANKEE NOTIONS, ETC.
FOR THE FALL AND WINTER TRADE.
Small Profits and Prompt Pay
Will be our Motto, and all dealers, particularly cash and short time trade will find it to their interest to examine our extensive and attractive stock before purchasing elsewhere. au6-dtwly

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LARGEST MACHINERY MANUFACTORY & DEPOT
In the United States, where may be found
RAILROAD FREIGHT CARS
Portable and Stationary
STEAM ENGINES,
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ALL KINDS OF
WOOD AND IRON MACHINERY
Premium Portable
CIRCULAR SAW MILLS,
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CHILDS' PATENT ROTARY SAW-MILLS
Never Portable
FLOUR AND CORN MILLS,
with new improvements, with or without Bolts, and
General Mill Furnishings.
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FINISHED BRASS WORK
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ENGINE TRIMMINGS.
CASTINGS AND MILL GEARING
GATES' PATENT SCREW-CUTTER.
BEST MACHINISTS'
OF our own manufacture.
SMOKE PIPE,
BREECHING,
SHEET WORK,
ETC., ETC.
We say to our patrons and the public generally, that we have now been in business for 20 years, and now we have increased our facilities for doing work, and have greater facilities for supplying the West with Machinery, than any other house.
GATES, WARNER, CHALMER & FRASER,
R. S. WARNER, C. CHALMERS,
W. GATES, R. S. FRASER,
Chicago, Ill. Nov. 1, 1858. nov1-dly

IMPORTANT TO FAMILIES.
A SUBSTITUTE FOR POTASH.
CONCENTRATED LYE
Is making Soap without Lime, with little or no trouble, and the most economical and best compound ever discovered for the purpose. One pound box will make one pound of Sugar Refined Soap, or four gallons of best Soft, or one gallon of the hardest Potash soap, and all for 25 cents. Every box warranted to give satisfaction, or the money will be refunded. Manufactured only by the Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company, Philadelphia, who manufacture the extra, unadulterated Concentrated Lye, and Pure Granulated Potash.
Be sure and ask for the Concentrated perfectly pure and the only REALLY PURE Lye in the market.
Caution—Consult Soda for Soap-Makers, Soda-Ash, Sal-Soda, Caustic Soda, Potash, Pearlash, Crystal Potash, Manganese, Nitric Acid, Muriatic Acid, Sulphuric Acid, Soda Saleratus. nov1 eow 3m

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Inform the public generally, that they have opened a regular office at the above place for the transaction of a GENERAL PATENT AGENCY BUSINESS.
It is their aim to keep on hand, at all times, for exhibition and sale, a large & varied assortment of the latest improvements of the leader and most useful inventions; and to this end they solicit the attention of inventors generally, who wish to examine their articles, whether with a view to purchase or not.
This office is thrown open as the headquarters of the Patent Agency Business, and visitors will be welcomed by the proprietors respectfully invite inventors and others to call and examine the specimens of inventions on new inventions on reasonable terms, and every attention will be given to the same. The undersigned will be found constantly posted up in all the new inventions as they are patented, and will be happy to render information and advice on the construction of any machine, and whether it will be liable to interfere with any patent already granted, and will be liable to resolve or not. Persons wishing to procure patents will find it to their interest to call at this office, as the purpose of the firm is to attend to the business of procuring patents in the most prompt and faithful manner, and at reasonable charges.
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Refer, by permission, to Hon. Isaac N. Arnold, Chicago, Ill.; Hon. Joseph Gale, Milwaukee, Wis.; Hon. Robert Boyd, A. N. Waterman, D. H. Hitchcock, M. D. Address "P. O. Box 2018."
EYE AND EAR.
DR. UNDERWOOD,
FORMERLY OF THE EYE AND EAR
Infirmary of Louisville, Ky., and more recently Physician and Surgeon to the Eye and Ear Infirmary at Evansville, Ohio, and author of "The New Remedy for Diseases of the Eye without the use of the Knife," would announce that he has permanently established himself in the city of Chicago, and has opened an office at 109 South Clark street, where he will remain to devote his whole time to the treatment of diseases of the eye and ear. As an opportunity of being treated by a gentleman who has had the most extensive practice in the treatment of these diseases of any physician in the West, is one that should not be neglected by those afflicted with any disease of the eye or ear. Dr. U. will be found in his office from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. daily.
Refers to—Hon. Wm. Mitchell, Prothonotary.
Hon. Wm. Mitchell, Prothonotary.
The defendant will take notice that in pursuance of the above order of Mr. Wm. Mitchell, Prothonotary, he will be required to appear and plead to the declaration filed against him in the above case on the 1st day of April, A. D. 1859, or the same will be taken as confessed and judgment rendered accordingly.
Dated this 1st day of November, A. D. 1858.
WM. MITCHELL, Prothonotary.
IN DAUPHIN COMMON PLEAS, NO. 47.
April T., 1858. Foreign Attachment.
Affidavit of Claim filed, Writ issued, Sheriff's Return filed, Rule for want and labor done, and summons filed.
And now to wit, November 29, 1858, on motion of Kneass & Strohm, plaintiff's attorneys, Rule on the defendant to appear and answer the declaration in plaintiff's action on the 1st Monday of April next, or judgment will be entered against him.
By the Court. WM. MITCHELL, Prothonotary.
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Dated this 1st day of November, A. D. 1858.
WM. MITCHELL, Prothonotary.
Whitewood.
100,000 FEET OF WHITE
1,000 Ash Turgens, best quality. For sale by
ROBERT STEWART,
Corner of Market and Whitewood streets, Pittsburgh.
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Go! for Pike's Peak Gold Mines.
ANY PERSON WISHING INFORMATION
Relative to the Routes, Distance, Time and Cost of Travel, &c., for the above seeks, can, by forwarding a Post Office Stamp, procure all the information desired.
Address STEBBINS & SEXTON.
THOS. COOK, EMIGRANT AGENT AND
Chicago General Agency and Intelligence Office, corner of Clark and Randolph streets (up stairs). Conveyances, Farmers, Merchants, Hotels, &c., supplied with men and female help, at short notice.
All letters promptly attended to; also business transacted in any part of the country. References: Rev. J. V. Reynolds, D. D.; Rev. Robert Boyd, A. M.; Wheeler, D. H. Hitchcock, M. D. Address "P. O. Box 2018."
RENOSHA WATER CURE.
This Institution is located in Kenosha, Wis., on the shore of Lake Michigan, and is in every respect well adapted for the purpose. Address, for a Circular, Dr. H. FOOTE, Kenosha, Wis.
No Cure will be kept over Quarter Day. Try patients will be received at any time.

CHICAGO DAILY PRESS AND TRIBUNE.

VOLUME XII. CHICAGO, THURSDAY MORNING, JANUARY 13, 1859. NUMBER 167.

PRESS AND TRIBUNE.

THURSDAY MORNING, JANUARY 13, 1859.

For Telegraphic News see Fourth Page.

The Strike on the Chicago, Alton and St. Louis R. R.

We are unable to learn anything of the progress made towards an adjustment of the difficulties on the line of this road, and nobody in this city appears to be any better posted than ourselves. No trains passed over the road yesterday in either direction, and none are expected to-day.

Wisconsin Banks in Liquidation.

The Bank Comptroller of Wisconsin has given notice that the State Bank of Wisconsin at Green Bay and the Merchant's Bank, Madison, have relinquished business and deposited a sufficient sum of money to redeem their outstanding circulation. Bills of the former will be redeemed at the State Bank of Madison; bills of the latter, at the Bank of the Capital, Madison.

The Indiana Senators.

Our correspondent at Indianapolis writes us that Hon. Henry S. Lane, one of the newly elected Senators, has gone to Washington, and that his colleague, Judge McCarty, will follow in a few days. Dunham, Secretary of State, refuses to certify to their election—another evidence of the Buchanan style of popular sovereignty. A copy of the proceedings of the Legislature in the matter, properly authenticated by affidavit, will supply the place of credentials from the State officers.

The Politicians and the State Agricultural Society.

An esteemed correspondent sends us a couple of pages of criticism upon the letter of "Rural" relative to the disgraceful proceedings at Springfield on the occasion of the election of officers of the State Agricultural Society. The publication of the communication in question could not fail to lead to a controversy for which we have no room in these columns. As the amendment of the Constitution will probably prevent a repetition of the evil complained of, we submit that it is the wisest course to let bygones be bygones, and labor solely with reference to the future of the Society. Meanwhile, we are willing to accept the statement of our correspondent, that no particular section of the State and neither political party should be held responsible for the actions of the hot-headed and unscrupulous men who disgraced and wounded rendered a change in the Constitution necessary.

Murder and Manslaughter - Amendment to the Criminal Code.

The State Senate has passed a bill, by a vote of 13 to 12, to amend the Criminal Code and increase the punishment of manslaughter." It provides that a jury who shall find a prisoner guilty of manslaughter may, in rendering the verdict, fix the term of imprisonment in the Penitentiary for life, or for any number of years. This was a substitute for a bill referred to the Judiciary Committee providing that juries, in finding prisoners guilty of Murder, may specify that they shall be executed or sentenced to the Penitentiary for life or for any less period of time. The two bills are the same in effect, only differing in the phraseology which, in the bill as passed, leaves the death penalty as the sole punishment of Murder. The legal definitions of the two crimes are unchanged. It is an obvious and gross defect in our Criminal Jurisprudence that there should be no intermediate penalty between death and imprisonment for eight years; and if we are correctly informed of the character of the Senate bill we hope it will become a law.

Morphy and Anderssen.

The great match between Mr. Morphy and Mr. Anderssen, so long talked of, and concerning which so much interest is felt in chess-circles, commenced at Paris on Monday, Dec. 20, the conditions simply being that the player who first won seven games should be proclaimed the victor. In Monday's encounter, Mr. Morphy had the move and played the Evans gambit. After some very fine combinations, extending to seventy moves, M. Anderssen won the game. On the 21st, Mr. Morphy and M. Anderssen played the second game of their chess match, but without any decisive result for either party, the game ending in a draw.

Custom House and Post Office Grounds.

The following Bill passed the Senate on Tuesday last, and is now pending in the House. It will be seen that it contemplates the establishment of branch Custom Houses in both the West and North division of this city:

A bill for an Act to amend an Act entitled "An Act to cede jurisdiction over land occupied by the United States for light houses, custom houses and other purposes; approved Feb. 13, 1855:"

Be it enacted by the people of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly:

Whereas, by an Act of the Legislature of this State, approved Feb. 13, 1855, entitled "An Act to cede jurisdiction over lands occupied by the United States for light houses, custom houses and other purposes," exclusive jurisdiction was granted to the United States over the land staked out and occupied as the site of the custom house and revenue in the Saloon section addition to Chicago, being a piece of ground 80 feet on North Dearborn street and running south one hundred and sixty feet, the same which as a site for a custom house, is proposed to be conveyed for a post office, custom house, &c.

And whereas, additional grounds for the United States has purchased an additional piece of land immediately north of and adjoining the land on which the present building, being fifty-two feet front on Dearborn street by one hundred and seventy feet deep, and on which the said building in process of erection are in part situated, for the use, &c., as aforesaid, for the more extensive jurisdiction and legislation is hereby granted and ceded to the United States over the land above and above described piece of land in said manner and to the same extent as is provided in the said Act, which Act is an amendment, ceded to the U. S. and states over the tract described in said Act, and the same is hereby declared to be and shall remain subject to taxation and assessment as therein provided.

SEC. 2. That all civil and criminal process issued under the authority of the said Act of 13 March, or by any officer thereof, may be executed on the premises that may be acted upon for the purposes of carrying into effect this act, in the same manner as if jurisdiction had not been ceded.

SEC. 3. This act shall be deemed and taken as a public act, and shall take effect from and after its passage.

Management of Fires.

Editors Press and Tribune:

Since public attention has been called to the management of the late Jefferson street fire, permit me to state a fact or two bearing on the general subject.

The Chief Engineer complained that he had not been enough at that fire, and that he was crippled in his operations in consequence thereof. But why was he short of hose? He has not been properly to answer the question, but I will for him. Your city readers recollect that a fire broke out in the house of Rev. Dr. Eddy, Ontario street, on last Friday night. Several sections of hose used on that occasion were permitted to lie on the street for two days, frozen up and unfit for use. This hose could not be employed at the succeeding fires, because it was not cleaned up and put in condition before the Jefferson street fire broke out, notwithstanding three full days intervened between the two fires. Hence the department was short of hose at the late fire. Why was it not gathered up and taken to the engine house and thawed out the next day after the fire? It was the Chief Engineer's duty to have it done. He is paid a salary by the city for attending to this as well as other branches of his official duties.

But there are some other things to be said about that Ontario street fire of last Friday night From the time the alarm was first given it was fully a quarter of an hour before the Court House bell was rung. It is reported that a citizen was obliged to go up to the cupola and wake up the bell man before the alarm was given. When the cry of fire was raised a member of Fire King Company living on the North Side, ran to the engine house on Dearborn near Washington, helped to take the engine over to the fire on Ontario street, remained some time getting ready for action, then went back to the engine house for more hose, and had crossed the Clark street bridge back again to the fire before the Court House bell struck the alarm; the North Market House bell had been ringing all this time before the sleepy head on the Court House lookout gave the alarm. Should not such a man be dismissed forthwith?

A CITIZEN.

The Gold Regions.

Editors Press & Tribune:

The last *Sunday Leader* charges you with giving unreliable and humbugging information regarding the newly developed gold regions at Pike's Peak, asserting that your editorials, &c., on that topic are *liberally paid for in advance*, and other similar charges. How is this? I propose to go there next spring and should feel delighted to see you clear yourself of said charge in the *Leader*. OLD BUSHCAMEL.

Chicago, Jan. 11th, 1859.

REMARKS.—We have not seen the *Sunday Leader*, alluded to by "Old Subscriber," and can hardly believe that it would make such charges concerning this paper. It certainly had no foundation for them, and if it has said anything of the sort, must have intended it as an item to "sell" its readers or its issues.

It is very silly to say that we have published "unreliable and humbugging information regarding the newly discovered Gold Region," and utterly false that we have ever received compensation for it. We have given the current news in regard to the gold mines. We have published both sides, the discouraging as well as the encouraging, but have never vouched for the truth of any of these statements, but have repeatedly cautioned the public against placing too much reliance upon the flouting reports representing that great wages could certainly be made. We have been convinced for some time past that there exists rich deposits of gold on the head waters of the Platte; but we have never said that it would prove to be a second California to the miners, or that the auriferous dust could be easily or abundantly procured by common laborers. Enough is not yet known to justify an opinion on this head; but twelve months hence we expect to be able to speak with more certainty. As to the various routes to the mines we have published extracts from other papers, communications to the PRESS AND TRIBUNE, and have expressed our own opinions, and expect to give all the informations on the subject that we deem of value to the public.

The gold field is a subject that is attracting very general attention all over the country; it is the leading topic of conversation and thought in the West. This winter and next spring there will in all probability, be a vast exodus of adventurers to try their luck and settle the question whether gold hunting among the head waters of the Platte will pay for the labor and time expended in procuring the shining dust.

We have said, and again repeat it, that we would advise no man to go to Pike's Peak next spring who is in possession of steady employment. Let those who are out of work, or are at a roving, adventurous nature make the experiment, if they choose. If the thing proves a success there will be plenty of gold a year hence; if it turns out like the Frazer River speculation, the fewer that go there the better.

We are constantly receiving letters asking for our *private* opinion to which information about these mines. We have no "private opinion" or "private information." All we know or have heard on the subject, we have published, and this we shall continue to do without "fee or hope of reward."

Washington News.

Douglas' Reception—Address of Slidell and Jones—Douglas' Plan for "Heading" the Administration—The Pennsylvania Delegation and the Tariff.

[From the N. Y. Herald.]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9, 1859.

Senator Douglas arrived here last evening. John W. Forney accompanied the Senator from Philadelphia. Mr. Douglas was most cordially welcomed by his friends at the depot, from which he was immediately conveyed in a coach to his father-in-law's residence. A subscription paper was circulated yesterday afternoon among his personal friends, and two thousand dollars were subscribed for the purpose of giving him a grand reception; but the Senator preferred to go to his father-in-law's in a more quiet way. The money, it is said, will be used for the purpose of giving the Senator a grand banquet in honor of his re-election as United States Senator from Illinois.

Mr. Douglas' house was thronged with politicians up to twelve o'clock at night, but we did not observe the cards of Messrs. Slidell and Mason. Mr. Slidell, however, has nearly prepared notes of invitation for the Senator to meet them at some quiet spot somewhere on the continent, for the purpose of compromising on each other with "villainous saltpetre" and lead. There will be no duel between Douglas and Messrs. Jones and Slidell. When these gentlemen come to the "pint," their friends will step forward and amicably adjust the pending difficulties, or else put their pistols under bonds to keep the peace; and we may add, that if such should be the case, the bonds would be heavy enough to keep these gentlemen in their seats in the new Senate chamber.

It is rumored that a movement is on foot on the part of Douglas' friends in the Senate and House of Representatives, both in his foreign and domestic policy, by withholding appropriations, etc. A leading Southern Senator is mentioned as being concerned in this movement.

The Pennsylvania democratic delegation met last night and had under consideration the question of the tariff. This object in meeting was to secure unity of action upon this question, and, if possible, carry out the policy of the President's Message in regard to specific duties. Senator Bigler presided. After an interchange of views they appointed a committee, composed of four persons—namely, Messrs. Jones, Reilly, Dewart and Montgomery—to attend to the business and call the delegation together when necessary. The Pennsylvania delegation will be a unit on the question of the tariff, and will exercise great influence over other sections of the country.

La Crosse Railroad.

The N. Y. *Herald* of the 10th inst., has the following concerning the La Crosse Railroad:

The coming week will witness the extinction of a Railway Company which has long occupied a prominent position in Wall street. We refer to the La Crosse and Milwaukee Company. As above informed, on the best authority, that the protracted struggle which has so long been carried on by said Company may now be said to be at an end; its creditors can no longer be put off, and on the 16th inst. the trustee of the third mortgage bondholders will take steps to sell the road at the aforesaid time, or unless the necessary steps to take possession of the road, leaving the stockholders and the unsecured bondholders to settle with the Company for the return of land in said division, of the same area, that has been originally granted to it, or to recover the same, or for the loss or damage thereof, by reason of the non-performance of the conditions of the grant of said land, or by reason of the non-performance of the conditions of the grant of said land, or by reason of the non-performance of the conditions of the grant of said land, or

PRESS AND TRIBUNE.

THURSDAY, MORNING, JANUARY 19, 1860.

Missouri Bonds and Illinois Banks.

The following paragraph, telegraphed to the Associated Press, from Washington, will commend itself not only to the attention of the owners of Illinois Banks, one half of whose securities are Missouri State Bonds, but to the entire population with whom 1111 satisfactory paper is the principal currency—and the observation applies equally to Wisconsin:

"Intelligence has just been received from Jefferson City that the constitutional amendment limiting the Missouri State debt to $20,000,000, will probably not be adopted, but that it is more than likely that the Legislature will grant about $8,000,000 to aid the railroads by the further issue of State bonds."

We claim to exercise no supervision over the use Missouri may make of her credit, nor would we say aught to embarrass her in the completion of her extensive Railroad system, whether prosecuted by private or public enterprise. On the contrary, we have the abundant reasons furnished by holding nearly three and a half millions of her securities, for wishing her the highest prosperity and there by the highest facilities for meeting her interest promptly and keeping a healthy tone in Wall street. Yet a proposition to add $5,000,000 to the indebtedness of something over $25,000,000, and refusing to limit the grand total to $50,000,000—and this with a population of only about one million, of whom at least one-tenth are negroes—does not seem to us as adding anything to the value of the outstanding securities, nor as betraying that good sense which should characterize an already large borrower on the market. The bad grace of the whole is heightened by the fact that the late non-payment of interest by two of her Railroads necessitates the issue of more bonds—an addition to the principal to pay the interest.

The total amount of bonds issued and appropriated by the State of Missouri to her various Railroads, amounted on the first of January to $24,950,000. Of this sum, $5,594,000 have not yet passed from the Treasurer's hands, but are due to the roads on demand, or as soon as they have complied with certain conditions. The amount of Missouri bonds held by our State Auditor as security for the circulation of Illinois Banks, at the same date, was $3,369,000. In the event of depreciation of these securities in New York, caused by a new issue of bonds or by any other circumstance, the Banks must make an additional deposit or the Auditor is required to dispose of those in his hands at their market value and apply the proceeds to the redemption of the notes *pro rata*. In either case somebody must meet with a loss outright, or indirectly make an additional tax for the State of Missouri, *nolens volens*.

We do not assert that the contemplated addition to the indebtedness of Missouri, accompanied by a refusal to shut down the gate at that point, will have the effect to bring down the quotations of her securities; but that would be the most natural consequence. We shall be surprised rather, if a slight decline is not perceived closely follow, ing the rumor of her intentions. The case is a simple one and the remedies are not difficult; nor does it require any urgent solicitation to induce those interested in the premises to act for their own best advantage. If it be ascertained that the dispatch quoted above is an authoritative statement, our Banks can gradually change securities for those of States which are not multiplying their obligations, or take any legitimate and respectful course to influence the Legislature of Missouri in their favor. Our Auditor is the guardian of the bill-holders, and has no discretion but to comply with the letter of the law. This he will not fail to do. We trust our Missouri neighbors will carefully consider this question in the light of their creditors' rights as well as their own necessities.

Reform in Pleadings and Rules of Evidence.

This journal is unequivocally committed to the cause of Law Reform. We have, at various times, indicated particulars in which the pleadings, evidence and proceedings in our Courts, are utterly at war with the common sense and the progress of the age. Separate jurisdiction of courts of law and equity—a system within a system, each distinct, independent, often inharmonious and conflicting—a senseless, slavish and preposterous servility to form, at the peril or sacrifice of substance, merits, and justice constituting our system of pleadings, and rules of evidence which exclude or suppress truth and justice, all together, make our existing legal procedure a complicated device of subtleties, snares and craft, an instrumentality often of wrong, generally of delay, and, always of expense. Many of these hoary abuses and consecrated shams of the law have been ignominiously extinguished in England even; and, in many of our sister States most of them have been utterly abated as intolerable nuisances. But these refinements of unaldered judges, these inventions of forgotten lawyers, these formulae of nameless writers of distant ages and rude society, still survive in all their grim, musty, and antiquated barbarity in the courts of Illinois. We believe it is time for us to redeem ourselves from the reproach and folly of these useless and mischievous relics. It may be that no very general and radical innovations can be established until we have a new constitution which shall inaugurate a different system. But there are grievances which the present Legislature may and ought to terminate. It could be done without the entire subversion of the system from which they have grown. Doubtless, there are literal and enlightened lawyers in the Legislature who would themselves aid in striking from some of the more insupportable of these grievances. By so doing they would confer a benefit upon, and incalculably serve their constituents. Let us indicate some changes which would unquestionably put an end to some glaring defects of the law—and these changes only in pleadings and evidences. We would suggest them for the purpose of terminating the ascendancy and importance of form.

I. That special demurrers be abolished, and defects or error in form be corrected on motion, and, if not so corrected, to be taken as waived, and that demurrers be restricted to defects of substance alone.

II. Facilitate and allow amendments liberally. Permit a pleading to be amended by either party, of course, before the pleading is answered, and afterwards by leave of the court, on payment of costs of amendment alone. The party amending to pay other costs only when the amendment causes delay during a part of or to another term. Then a provision that no cause shall be delayed on account of an amendment, unless the opposite party shall show, by affidavit, that he has been prejudiced in his preparation for trial by the amendment.

III. Abolish the doctrine of *variances*, by providing that no variance between the allegations in a pleading and the proof is to be deemed material unless it have actually misled the adverse party to his prejudice in maintaining his action or defence on the merits, which fact of prejudice must be shown to the court on the affidavit of the party alleging he has been misled. Then authorize the court, when the variance is not material, to direct the fact to be found according to the evidence or to permit an immediate amendment.

IV. Authorize the Court at any time in its discretion, and upon such terms as it deems best for the furtherance of justice, to strike out or add the name of any party, to correct mistakes, to insert or strike out any material allegation or modify it to conform the pleadings to the facts proved.

These simple changes in the practice would nearly revolutionize, and for the better, our legal proceedings. They would put an end to much of the miserable quibbling, pettifogging and technicality which so obstruct and disgrace the administration of the law, and would wonderfully expedite the business of the courts.

We would also wish to see defences on equitable grounds, as in the English Courts, permitted in actions at law. Above all, a change in the rules of evidence is demanded. The incompetency of a witness from interest ought to be abolished, and parties to actions permitted to testify.

All these changes have been adopted in other States, and have worked admirably. They are not radical enough to startle the most conservative of the profession. Will not our Legislature give the benefit of them to our Courts? We trust that in the promotion of private schemes, in which the Legislature is so much absorbed, there will still be found occasion and the requisite liberality for the adoption of some such ameliorations of our legal practice as we have suggested.

"LET THE VOICE OF THE PEOPLE RULE."

Official Vote of Illinois on the Senatorial Question.

We have received from the office of the Secretary of State, a copy of the official returns of the late election *for Representatives in the Legislature*. This vote being complete in every county, while the contest for Senators embraced only one half of the State, it may be regarded the test vote on the Senatorial question. In several counties where Miller and Bateman received a limited vote, there were no Republican candidates for the Legislature, and consequently the entire vote goes for Douglas. We omit the Buchanan and mottoring vote in detail, and add it to the general aggregate. In the districts which are entitled to more than one Representative, we select the highest candidate on each ticket.

Mr. Douglas' sudden anxiety to "let the voice of the people rule," induces us to make this exhibit. If he should betray any anxiety to resign, in view of the facts here presented, we trust there will be no obstacles thrown in his way:

Dist.		Rep.	Dem.
1st	Alexander, Pulaski, Union:		
	Wm. A. Hacker		1442
	John S. Hunsaker (Buchanan) received 157 votes.		
2d	Pope, Hardin, Massac:		
	W. H. Green		1393
	W. H. Todd		1391
3d	Williamson, Johnson:		
	Robert Allen		1782
	Robert M. Hundley		719
	Robert D. Black		830
4th	Gallatin, Saline:		
	Thomas S. Mott		1304
5th	Franklin, Jackson:		
	James Hampton		1621
	Wm. Hindman		1622
	Thos. M. Vance (Buch.) received 813 votes.		
6th	Randolph:		
	John K. Dedrick		1386
	Gabriel Jones		1386
7th	Washington, Perry:		
	Wm. Kinney		1409
8th	Jefferson, Marion, Hamilton:		
	Wm. K. Anderson		1403
9th	Wabash, White:		
	John G. Powell		1433
	Wm. Kuykendall		1443
10th	Wayne, Edwards:		
	Wm. H. Perkins		1731
	A. K. Kinner		731
11th	Monroe, Clinton:		
	Wm. B. Morrison		1402
	Wm. Morrison		402
12th	St. Clair:		
	John Scheel		1437
	Wm. Montgomery		1437
13th	Clinton, Bond:		
	John Reynolds		1136
	Andrew G. Henry		1137
14th	Madison:		
	S. R. Job		1950
15th	Fayette, Effingham:		
	Stephen Hamilton		1034
	Fayette, Effingham:		
	Stephen Hamilton		1071
	Peck S. Hickman		997
16th	Clay, Hillsboro', Crawford:		
	Wm. Martin		1071
	Stephenson		1071
	W. Kitchell		1071
17th	Lawrence, Crawford:		
	Wm. H. Snyder		1804
	Israel A. Powell		1111
18th	Clark:		
	Joseph Underwood		1395
	Fleming E. Payne		1395
19th	Coles, Douglas, Moultrie:		
	Thomas Brewer		1210
	Wm. Thomas		1210
20th	Montgomery, Christian:		
	James M. Davis		1783
	Benjamin Saunders		1435
21st	Macoupin:		
	W. G. Shirley		1945
	John F. Rhodes		1945
22d	Jersey, Calhoun:		
	Thomas M. Hamilton		777
	Clarence M. Hamilton		777
23d	Greene:		
	Alex. King, Jr.		1409
	Alex. M. Armstrong		753
24th	Edgar:		
	Robert Mosely		1463
	Robert Mosely		1463
25th	Coles, Moultrie:		
	Wm. Craddock		1291
	H. B. Worley		1291
26th	Sangamon:		
	James W. Barret		2747
	John Cook		2747
27th	Morgan, Scott:		
	Cyrus Epler		1960
	J. Leighton		1960
28th	Pike, Brown:		
	Gilbert J. Shaw		2240
	James L. Irwin		2004
29th	Adams:		
	Thomas R. Mendell		2797
	Francis A. Dallmeyer		2797
30th	Hancock:		
	Lewis D. Erwin		1403
	Thomas H. Rose		1403
31st	Hancock:		
	Wm. H. Rosevelt		2299
	Wm. Smith		2299
32d	McDonough:		
	Wm. Dunn		1767
	Chas. R. Hume		1765
33d	Fulton:		
	John G. Graham		2241
	Thomas Hall Shastid		2241
34th	Mercer, Henderson:		
	Wm. Walker		2130
35th	Macon, DeWitt, Piatt, Champaign:		
	Wm. Brown		2681
	W. N. Coler		2686
36th	Vermilion:		
	Oscar F. Harmon		1567
	John Garrard		1567
37th	McLean:		
	Leonard Swett		2727
	John E. Williamson		2727
38th	Tazewell:		
	Jesse B. Ayers		1955
	Richard W. Cullen		1783
39th	Henderson, Knox:		
	W. C. Hice		2677
	Charles H. Harris		2677
40th	Peoria, Stark:		
	Thomas D. Moore		3219
	R. C. Ingersoll		3219
41st	Marshall, Putnam, Bureau:		
	John A. McDill		2613
	Wm. Pitt		2613
42d	LaSalle, Livingston, Grundy:		
	Alexander Campbell		4116
	Samuel C. Cook		4027
43d	Kendall:		
	No nominee		1446
	Henry Menaugh		388
44th	Iroquois, Ford, Kankakee, Iroquois:		
	H. Norton		4467
45th	Kane, De Kalb:		
	Wm. Kennedy		2186
	E. W. Young		2186
46th	Kane:		
	John H. Bryant		2570
	Wm. Heaton		611
	Thomas Teutin (Buch.) received 196 votes.		
47th	Mercer, Rock Island:		
	Ephraim Gilmore		3203
	Wm. Hemmenway		3217
48th	Lee, Whiteside:		
	William Brokaw		3763
	T. B. Hubbard		1134
49th	Ogle:		
	Jackson White		2988
51st	Jo Daviess:		
	John S. Carroll		1789
	H. E. Townsend and J. DeWolf (each)		1789
52d	Stephenson:		
	A. L. Davis		2121
	F. S. Brawley		
53d	Winnebago:		
	F. W. Randall, Jr.		2861
	Wm. Bross		670
54th	Boone, Hellory:		
	W. H. Gilman		1395
55th	Lake:		
	Hiram M. Holmes		1511
56th	McHenry:		
	Smith Dunham, Cook Co.		673
57th	Cook:		
	F. C. Sherman		4240
	Wm. Haven		4240
57th	North and West Divis'n, Cook Co.:		
	S. Hayes		4240
58th	Cook:		
	E. W. Miles		3000
	G. W. Fox		3000
	Total		124,082
	Majority for Abraham Lincoln		3,508

* No Republican candidates for the Legislature. Those Districts gave the following vote for the Republican State ticket:

1st District		148
2d	"	57
3d	"	34
5th	"	96
Total		377

Added to the republican majority for Legislature | 4,085

AGGREGATE VOTE FOR MEMBERS OF LEGISLATURE.

Republican	124,648
Douglas Democrat	121,196
Buchanan Democratic and Know-nothing	4,600
Grand Total	250,371

† District entitled to more than one Representative. The vote represents the highest candidate on each ticket.

Hold Him!

The editor of the Washington *States* newspaper should have a couple of tons weight attached to his coat tails before he goes any farther. He has got on his double-soled, seven league boots. If he should bring up against a bale of cotton one of these days the result would be something fearful. Hear him:

MR. DOUGLAS AT HOME.—Looking fresh as the morning, and firm as a pillar of iron, with his brow wreathed with the triumph of re-election, and his heart full of gratitude, he received the ovation of glad greetings which met him everywhere in his southern tour, he whom men call "Little Giant of the West," arrived at his home in Washington last night, amid the thundering cheers of a delighted people.

As the hour of seven approached, the crowds began to pour like a succession of waves into the long passages of the railway station; they clustered around the columns, they grouped themselves in the circles of light which fell from the many lamps, they ranged themselves along the railings, the name of Stephen A. Douglas passing from group to group the while, like the wind from wave to wave!

At length the bell of the locomotive was heard ringing in the dark distance, and the eager groups and knots of people were broken up, and there was a rush for the position supposed to be the most favorable for a view. In came the train —its burning lamps, as it were, figurative of the glory which lights the Douglas path, and a thundering hurrah announced that the expected one was aboard!!

What has Mr. Douglas done to deserve this unkindest cut of all at the hands of the *States*, *Et tu Brute?*

Mob, and Attempt to Lynch in Atlanta, Georgia.

The Atlanta *Intelligencer* of the 6th inst. brings an account of a mob and attempt to lynch a Mr. Choice, held in the jail of that city for the murder of Mr. Webb. About 500 men assembled at the guard house with ropes, and propositions were made to hang the prisoner from the railway of the bridge. A vigorous and successful opposition, however, was made by the authorities. The *Intelligencer* says that if the crowd could have got sight of the prisoner they would have walked over all opposition and have had him dangling in the air first hawth.

OUR SPRINGFIELD CORRESPONDENCE.

Collection Laws—Apportionment—Location of the State—Salaries of Judges—Abuses of the Elective Franchise.

SPRINGFIELD, Jan. 11, 1859.

The effort of the philanthropic legislators to save debtors, from the consequences of their own folly by giving notes which authorize the entering up of judgment before the maturity of the instrument, in vacation and by attorney, will, probably prove abortive. Without denying the necessity which exists for the amendment of our collection laws in such a way that ignorant or necessitous men may not be torn up root and branch by sharp bankers and unscrupulous attorneys, there is a lack of ingenuity to invent a method by which the innocent may be protected, and not, at the same time, open the door through which rascals, who do not mean to pay, may escape. The demand for legislation in this direction is loud and imperative. Men come here from constituents who have been made to bleed and are still bleeding at every pore by the surgery of the shavers in whose hands they have fallen, and they tell piteous stories of the cases of hardship to which the laws as they now are have given rise. Judgment notes entered up on the day on which they were made, and ten per cent. of the amount added in for attorney's fees; debts which have, in two years' time, been swelled to just twice their original size by perfectly legal transactions; deeds of trust under which honest men have been sold out of house and home, without the right of redemption, for one-fourth or one-sixth of the value of their estates, cry aloud for legislative interference; but what to do? is the question. There is a healthy disinclination to make the timely and prompt collection of debts any more difficult in ordinary cases than now, and a repugnance to interference in the bargains between man and man; hence there are almost as many opinions as there are legislators to entertain them. One is desirous of a law which, under penalties, will forbid the entering up of judgments in vacation; another wants to make all such judgments void and the issuing of executions thereupon a penal offence; a third would make such notes a matter of record; another has invented a stay of execution for ninety days, and insists that his is the panacea; still another attacks attornies' fees, and would forbid their incorporation with the judgment; while not a few are disposed to make one deadly dash at trust deeds, and, by some process not yet defined, wipe them out at one brush. In this confusion of ideas probably nothing will be done. If legislation is had, it will be opposed to the supposed commercial interests of the North and Centre; because Southern Illinois knows nothing experimentally of these forms of obligation. Judgment notes and trust-deeds in Egypt have hardly been heard of, and her representatives look upon them with distrust and hatred.

The initiatory steps toward the apportionment of the State have been taken. Under a joint resolution the Senate has appointed four and the House nine members of an Apportionment committee who will doubtless proceed at once with their labors. These, however, will be slight. Unless a bill has already been prepared in secret conference of the Democracy, the members of that party have not displayed their usual promptness in meeting emergencies. It may be assumed in advance that the measure, when, ever allowed to see the light, will not fail to be just such an one as will meet Democratic necessities, regardless of the rights of majorities or the convenience of geographical boundaries. The history of a former attempt to Gerrymander is sufficient proof.

How to evade the Constitution of the State in such a manner that the Circuit Judges may be paid larger salaries than are allowed by that instrument, is a matter gravely debated. Mr. Underwood, Senator from St. Clair, has come forward with his proposition to "perfect the laws," which is nothing more than a scheme by which the Judges will act the part of a revisory committee, and get pay for labor which the legislature does not otherwise care to have done. The English of the thing is easily understood; and though few complain of the purpose of Mr. Cyrus Epler, a member of the law-making body are determined to over-leap the barriers which the Constitution has fixed, they had better declare their purpose openly, and justify it as a public necessity, and not accomplish their object by indirection, which may hereafter be resorted to when the necessity therefor does not exist. Opposed to Mr. Underwood's scheme is a bill in the House legalizing the levying of docket fees upon all actions commenced, after the manner of the Cook County Courts. The objections to this bill are numerous and will be vigorously urged. It is impossible to say what will be done.

Mr. Parks, Senator from Will, proposed yesterday a series of admirable resolutions, setting forth the alarming abuses of the elective franchise, the insufficiency of the present election laws as guards against frauds, and the necessity for the enactment of a Registry Law. The last of the series instructed the Judiciary Committee to take the subject matter into consideration and report a bill for such a law at the earliest practicable moment. The resolution, under the rule, was laid over until to-day. It will share the fate of all measures of that sort, which look to the purity and fairness of our elections. The Democracy will not strike deliberately at the sources of their power. They profit too largely by practices which they protect and encourage, to make a sacrifice for the sake of the principles which Mr. Parks' resolutions embody. Until the Legislature is in the hands of the Republicans, the people must be content to see the Democratic session of Sovereignty repealed as often as the exigencies of the Democracy demand. The day must come in which the evils complained of by the Senator will prove unbearable. Then look out for reform or revolution.

The House continues in admirable temper, and is devoting itself steadily and earnestly to the business before it. No question has yet arisen to disturb the general harmony, and as both the majority and minority are in great disfavor at Washington, it is probable that Federal affairs will not be very much discussed. The Democratic executive at the head of National affairs, who commands the support and confidence of only *one man* in the Illinois Legislature, is an anomaly.

The Farm and Garden.

Rooms of the State Geologist—Progress of the Geological survey—A Forthcoming Report.

SPRINGFIELD, Jan. 6, 1859.

It is well known that for some years past we have had a State Geologist, but beyond this the people have had no information, and the whole thing has been shrouded in impenetrable mystery. It is true that we were once admitted into a room containing rocks and fossils, mostly in boxes, or laying around loose; but when we ventured to explore its mysteries, and to read the history of our geological history, the door was closed, and the key hung up in some corner saloon beyond our reach. On the accession of Gov. Bissell a change was made, and active, energetic men, have been placed in charge, and to day we have had a rich treat in examinations, under charge of Dr. J. H. McChesney, assistant to Prof. A. H. Worthen, the State Geologist. Dr. McChesney has just completed his report of his examinations of the rocks along the Mississippi, abundant specimens of which may be found in the collection. There has not been sufficient time to arrange all the specimens, but this will soon be done, when a rich field of geology will be presented to the attention of the student of nature. In the geology of this State some curious facts are presented. The subterraneous strata in the lower series of rocks that form our out-crop, and for below which rest in quiet the primitive rocks. The granite strata has no where been forced through the over-laying series of secondary rock. About Galena, where giant forces have driven the melted lead up through the rocky matrix of the Trenton limestone into the lead-bearing rock, no granite is visible; yet this rock is found in boulders over our prairies, which have been broken and forced from their native beds, by the action of frost, and whose forces have been rounded by the grinding power of the glacier, in the regions of perpetual frost, whence they have been transported by ocean currents, and subsided with the drift that gives that wealth of soil to the teeming prairies of our State. This lead-bearing rock is two hundred and fifty feet at its greatest depth, and as the dip is south, it disappears under the Hudson River limestone, which is an earthy grey, changing in places from drab to buff, and of an average depth of one hundred feet. This rock disintegrates readily on exposure, and as it is full of the remains of organic life, forms a rich soil, and to this rock is due much of the richness of the soil along the river, where its out crop has been dissolved by the action of snow, frost and rain. This is the last in the series of the lower silurian strata, which abound with the remains of marine organic life.

Proceeding down the river this series disappears below the bed of the river, and the Niagara group presented its out-crop to the Dr.'s inspection. The general characteristics of this group in the magnesian nature of the limestone, its firm, compact form, varying in color from light grey to cream color, or dark buff. The Athens and Lockport limestone are familiar examples of this group. This group varies from two to three hundred feet in depth. Fine specimens of moluск and curved bivalve shells abound in this formation; one specimen from near Kankakee is of much interest.

The Fort Byron limestone, or the limestone strata forming the Upper Rapids of the Mississippi at Fort Byron, next presents itself, as the Niagara group disappears below the river. The specimens of this rock, with its fossils, were lost in the burning of the railroad depot at St. Louis.

Below the Rapids the Dr. came in contact with the Onondaga Salt Group. Let no one suppose that this name implies vast reservoirs of salt, but it is only in this group that salt springs abound, which thus far in our State have proved of little value. This rock has an out-crop in Vermillion County, and another in Saline County. This group is forty to fifty feet thick, and is the last in the upper silurian series. Next is the Devonian. The Helderburg lime, full of shells, presents an exposed out-crop of thirty feet. This soon sinks below, and the Hamilton group presents itself, near Moline, and is forty to fifty feet deep. Above this comes the Chemung group, near Oquawka. This is is a soft silicious yellowish grey stone, some sixty feet thick, and forms the bed upon which rests the lower carboniferous strata or mountain limestone, the lowest strata of which is the Keokuk, with a hundred feet in depth, in which we meet fossils of the lowest order of animal life. Next is order is the Keokuk lime, a heavy bedded grey lime, or rather impure flint, sixty to eighty feet deep. This soon disappears, and the Warsaw group presents itself, the lower number of which is shale, containing numerous specimens of Geodes. These Geodes appear on the out-side like a rounded limestone boulder, from six inches to a foot in diameter, but upon breaking them open are hollow, and the shell on the inside is lined with a stony incrustation of shining chrystals. The upper portion of this group is lime and sandstone, as seen at Warsaw, some seventy five feet deep. Next, as we proceed down the river, comes the St. Louis limestone, a mountain limestone of the Upper Archimedian series. From this is made the well-known lime in Alton, St. Louis and Jonesboro. Above this is a ferruginous sandstone. This closed the series of examinations by Dr. McChesney, when Professor Worthen took us through his field of labor, at the south part of the State. The coal measure is reached after passing through the strata of millstone grit or siliceous conglomerate, and which caps the hills which form the grand chain of hills, and whose weather-beaten frontiers are seen from the cars as you wind through the valley of the Drury.

Just under the millstone grit, or in the lower carboniferous strata, is a bed of bituminous shale, in which occur this seams of coal, seldom over one or two feet thick. This shale crops out at the upper end of the switch at South Pass, in the neighborhood of the medical society of the State. Here, in the midst of shells, fossils, calamites, stigmaria, stigmaria, lepidodendrons, and ferns, many of which are of giant size. This carboniferous strata is rich in the fossil flora of the ancient world. The specimens of coal are interesting. In relation to the subject of mining, we were gratified to have our views in relation to the impure quality of our coal placed to the proper account. When the subject of mining becomes well understood, the popularity of Illinois coal will be beyond dispute.

Above the coal measure is the Tertiary, which abounds in iron, or fossil wood, and other more modern formations. Drift copper, from Lake Superior, is found in many parts of the State, but there is no copper-bearing rock within our borders. The volume of reports now in the hands of the Legislature, will form a rich addition to our public documents. The drawings by Mr. Leopold Richter, are of the highest order of merit. We hope the Legislature will publish a large extra number of copies of this invaluable and interesting report.

Professor Worthen and Dr. McChesney, by their untiring energy, deserve great credit for presenting so large an array of interesting matter in so short a time. It is also to be hoped that a larger appropriation will enable them to pass more rapidly over the vast field that lies ready for their investigation. RURAL.

Massachusetts.

Gov. Banks, of Massachusetts, was inaugurated on Friday, and delivered his Message, which is exclusively confined to State matters. The bank returns show that, while specie in the banks has been increased to $11,119,715, against $3,611,097 last year, the loans have been increased in the same time from $99,488,572 to $101,662,947, indicating that the ability and confidence derived from a larger amount of specie has enabled the banks to increase the amount of loans, from which their profits are derived. The expenditure last year for educational purposes was $1,474,488. The number of children between 5 and 15 years of age is 232,-304, of whom 216,198 have been in attendance upon the schools during the year, showing an increase in attendance of 15,167 pupils on last year. The school fund from which the system of schools is supported is about $1,500,000. The Governor recommends the school funds to be increased to three millions, from the sale of land on the Back Bay. The public debt is $1,814,-000, for the payment of which, as it becomes due, the most ample provision and security have been made.

Sad Fall of a Clergyman.

From the following statements which we find in the Indianapolis papers, it would seem that the reports of misconduct on the part of Rev. Dr. Daily, of that city, unhappily no longer need confirmation. The *Journal* of the 10th says:

"We learn that charges have been preferred by three clergymen of the Methodist Episcopal Church, against Rev. William Daily, of that church, and President of the Indiana State University, for three alleged offences—1st, Drunkenness; 2d, Profanity; and 3d, Offering money to witnesses of his misconduct to secure silence. The testimony of a very large number of the most respectable citizens of this city has been procured, as to these charges, and has been, or will be, forwarded to Rev. M. Gillett, Presiding Elder of the district in which the Rev. Dr. Daily resides.

The trial now contemplated is, of course, only that by the church; but if the charges be proved, it will be impossible for the Trustees to evade the action on them affecting the position of the accused in the University. The facts on which the charges are based are alleged to have occurred in this city on Friday before New Year, or on New Year's day, and to have been witnessed by numbers of our best citizens."

The *Journal* also says that the sermon of Dr. Daily's own church, and which has hitherto spoken in his defence, is even more specific in its charges, as will be seen by the extract given below:

"Our readers will learn with profound regret, more than surprise, that Dr. Daily, the President of the Indiana University, spent most of last week in this city, so much under the influence of intoxicating liquors as to be seen staggering in the street, and to demean himself in a rude manner in the Union Depot, offering insults to an unprotected female. For the latter he made acknowledgments to the friends of the female and the officers of the depot, and for both he will be brought before a committee of the church at the earliest possible moment. We forbear comment for the present, further than to say that, though Dr. Daily has long been suspected of a free use of intoxicating liquors, he has managed to keep the facts from the authorities of the church so far as to elude detection. The habit has, however, been growing upon him, until concealment is no longer possible. His friends in the city and in the State are deeply mortified over his conduct in the city last week, the details of which are too revolting for publication.

Maine.

Gov. Morrill, of Maine, delivered his message on Friday. The receipts of the year are estimated at $368,000, and the expenditures at $431,000. The Governor urges a large reduction in the legislative expenses, and favors biennial sessions; recommends a State Normal School, and also the removal of the authority to the Land Agent to grant permits to cut timber on the public lands; suggest additional legislation to "preserve the purity of the ballot-box," and calls upon the Legislature and people to maintain their resistance to the extension of slavery.

Consular Pupils.

The special Washington correspondent of the New York *Times* writes under date of January 6th:

"The proposition for the appointment and education of Consular pupils has been revived, and is now understood to be the subject of consultation before the Committee on Foreign Relations. The object of this measure is to bring up a set of competent young men as consuls, clerks, &c., in the Legation and Consular and foreign Consulates, training them, by experience, to discharge satisfactorily the detail duties of this branch of the public service."

A Sale Day in Georgia.

The mania for young negroes seems not to diminish in any section of the South. Yesterday at the Court House in a small girl 7 or 8 years old, and not very well grown at that, brought $700, and a boy about the same age, probably younger, sold for $650; an old woman, stout looking, about fifty years of age, was knocked off at $460 on 12 months credit. Two negro men 27 or 28 years old, were bid off at $1,000 each. These prices certainly do not indicate hard times.—*Atlanta Intelligencer.*

☞ A decision has been rendered in the Bennett divorce case. Judge Waldo granted an application of Mrs. Bennett for a divorce, assigning to her the custody of the three children, and $4,000 alimony, to be paid within 60 days.

THE NEW WESTERN GOLD FIELDS.

Kansas and Nebraska Mines—Gold Discoveries in every Direction—Profitable Number Working at the Mines—Prices of Provisions—Climate, Soil Timber, Water, etc., etc.

[Correspondence Pittsburgh Gazette.]

DENVER CITY, Nov. 20, 1858.

The worked diggings commence about three miles above town, although the miners are said to be as good as the town as elsewhere. There are only some fifteen or twenty at work digging, the remainder being occupied preparing winter quarters. My readers is in the bottom about 2½ miles town; 1¼ miles above my place, two missing towns are started, one called Arrapahoe City, the other Montana. The country is laid off into mining districts, and each miner is allowed a claim of 50 by 100 feet. Those who work steady are making from two to ten dollars per day, with pans. That richer mines are known to persons here, none of us have any reason to doubt. The Indians have given us to understand that the richest mines are up in the mountains. Those who were here during the summer found the Utah Indians very troublesome, and prospecting was not carried on to that extent that it will be in the spring. Old Californians tell me that the prospects are better here than they ever were in that State.

Provisions and supplies are not very plenty, but with the supplies expected from Taos, (provisional Mexico) there will be enough. Mexican flour is worth from $10@12 a fanegre, or Mexican measure of 145 lbs; American flour is worth $15, $20 and $25 per cwt., as persons want to sell or speculate here in the morning for the afternoon's arrivals. Corn is worth 15 cts per lb.; beans 20 cts per lb; bacon 50 cts per lb.; sugar 50 cts; coffee 50 cts; powder $1.50; lead 50c; wool sacks $3 per pair; miners' shirts and drawers from $1.50@3, and other things in proportion. Gold is taken at one dollar a pennyweight for all necessaries.

Reports abound on every day of the richness of the mines in other directions. Mr. Goodman, a mountaineer of twelve years standing, showed me some gold, last night, said to have been dug on the Cache le Poole, about thirty miles off to the east. It was of the kind known as "shot gold." He told me that miners were averaging $30 per day. It is also reported that a vein of most excellent coal, six feet in thickness, has been discovered not far from this place. I give these as reports and do not vouch for the truth of them. In fact, I shall vouch for the truth of nothing except what I see. Every one here is in excellent spirits and every one here is alive with excitement.

F. W. Wyskoop, formerly of Philadelphia, is Sheriff of Arrapahoe County.

Pike's Peak lies 60 south of us, so that here we know the mines as the Platte River mines. Cantrell's reports are all corroborated, and more, too. There is but one drawback here, and that is we can never hear from our friends nor get a newspaper.

You heard of the steamboat train that left St. Louis. It arrived safe, and I am sitting in their ranche writing this. For the benefit of their friends I will give their names: Oscar B. Totten, Theodore Parkinson, Wm. H. Parkinson, James B. Reid, Chas. Babler, John Harris, John Scudder, P. T. Bassett, Chas. E. Noble and Albert G. Baker. The two last are all around, would form a picture. One is untying a bag of gold, two are grinding coffee, one preparing to leave in the morning for the States, one is hearing the ring of a 'jump-high,' or deer, one is holding Uncle John on his knee, and the balance are attending to various duties. Altogether a jollier crowd would be hard to find. Our old friend Gen. Larimer is in the tallest kind of spirits. The order of the day is hard work all day and jollification at night. We anticipate great things in the Spring, and I only hope our anticipations will not be groundless. There is but one law recognized here at present, and that is pending Judge Lynch's cause in Lynch. Rogues are honest by compulsion.

Cattle Ranches are established up and down the river, for a distance of 40 miles where horses and cattle are herded at $1.00 per head per month. There is an abundance of grass throughout this region of country, where cattle can winter safely. The general appearance of the country is not favorable to the agriculturist, although in this portion of the country there are tracts of good land suitable for farming purposes. Farming lands are being taken up all around us, although the claimants will have to await a treaty with the Indians, and until the land is thrown in market before their claims will be valid. Some of the claimants will anticipate Indian women, and thus attempt to secure their claims.

Stonewall is the first in regard to the route. The lower route is about 750 miles long, the upper one 350, therefore you save 900 miles by starting from Leavenworth and coming to Platte route. If trains start very early in the spring let them come the lower route, but I would advise them to wait awhile, and come the upper route. Let all bring plenty of provisions and clothing with them, a good drug store, a hardware store with plenty of building materials, a printing office with a good job office attached, clothing and dry goods, in fact a general assortment would do a good business. Sheet iron is in demand; *lumber is worth fifty cents a foot*, so that a good saw mill, shingle machine and lathe cutter would do a good business. A daguerreotypist could make his fortune here at present. Take a good stock of books. The thought my mind that I do not think of at present, but one thing is sure, there is room and gold for all who come. Let mechanics who anticipate coming bring their tools, as wages will be high. Quicksilver will sell readily, and also retorts. A number leave here in the morning for the States who will bring out their families in the spring.

A. O. M.

[Correspondence Leavenworth Times.]

DENVER CITY, Nov. 12, 1858.

Our party arrived here safe on the afternoon of the 16th inst., in good health and spirits. We reached Cherry Creek on the 19th, and from that time forward we have been encamped with gold seekers from the States, encamped on Cherry Creek and the Platte, all within a compass of twenty miles. At present there are but a few mining. It appears from the statements that they make from eight to ten dollars per day, but it is the general belief that the average wages are from three to five dollars, rocks and pans being the only implements used in mining.

The miners, in fact all, are of the opinion that if the water in Cherry Creek, or in the Platte, is turned next spring, so as to bring it in closer connection with the best mining localities, and by making use of "Sluices" or "Long Toms," that from twenty to forty dollars per day can be made easily.

A company of twelve Georgians prospected and done considerable mining during the summer—they realized about thirteen hundred dollars. At present Cherry Creek and Dry Creek, which by the way, is very well named, are both dry, which prevents us from mining in those places. I believe water will enter those creeks by the 4th of March and continue in them until November.

This country decidedly bids fair to be the first Territory in the United States. It has any amount and variety of timber, the soil is excellent and well adapted for cultivation, being of a deep, rich and loamy nature, and also well watered.

[Correspondence of the Leavenworth Times.]

ARAPAHOE CITY, Nov. 18, 1858.

We have been here four days. There are seventy-five houses already put up, and three hundred more under construction. I believe it will be a large city before long. The lumber is here of logs, and the mines are all round the city. The place where the gold is got best is four or five miles from the town on the Platte. Where they mine, they take from $5 to $15 per day.

I was forty-two days making the trip, and the roads are good. If you find fifty acres most you could sell them at the prices. Mexican flour is wor

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FIRST CLASS PROPERTY

For Sale Cheap!

CHOICE LOTS ON MICHIGAN AVENUE, Near Madison street, full depth to an alley. Very cheap.

EIGHTY ACRES

Divided by the South Branch, particularly adapted to Manufacturing Purposes.

TWO LOTS ON SHERMAN STREET

In School Section addition to Chicago.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY LOTS, In the West Division,

All the above Property will be sold very cheap for cash or on time. Call and see. Inquire of

C. F. FECK,
jal 10 1 1m 122 Lake street.

A RARE CHANCE.—FOR SALE OR Lease at a great bargain

A GOOD RIVER LOT,

100 feet on the river by 82 feet deep, to Lumber street. The lot is well docked, and will situated for a Lumber Yard. Apply to A. D. GOODRICH & CO., jal 1 1m Bankers, 67 Clark street.

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A WELL IMPROVED FARM OF ONE Hundred and Twelve acres, with an abundance of wood and living water, can be purchased on reasonable terms. This farm is within a mile and a half of the Galena Railroad, and also near the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad, about thirty-five miles from Chicago. Inquire of C. F. FECK,
jal 1 1m 122 Lake street.

For Sale at Bargains,

I WILL OFFER FOR SALE ANY OR all of my following property in Chicago and in Cook County:

One two or three Brick Dwelling Houses, Nos. 260, 264 and 266 North Laval's street, between Division and Oak streets. Also, one Cottage House, No. 270 same street. They contain nine rooms, besides servants' rooms, store rooms, bath room, closets, sinks, and are fitted with gas and water pipes throughout; brick stable on the premises. The above dwelling houses and buildings are furnished immediately in splendid style.

2. Five, ten or twenty acres of land in the northwest ¼ of section 36, town 40, north range 13, east of the Milwaukee River Road, and a short distance west of Rose Hill Cemetery. The finest situation and well adapted for Gardening purposes.

3. Five acres of land in the east ½ of the north west ¼ of section 2, town 39, north range 14, east, etc., 61 Niveian street, west of Milwaukee avenue, being a part of the south 10 acres of said west half sec. etc. This is a fine lot for a residence, will subdivide into six lots.

4. Lots 30 and 31, in block 20, of Assessor's subdivision of said lower ¼ of section 2, town 39, north range 14, east of the 3d east front on Wabash avenue by 190 deep to an alley.

5. 80 acres of Land on the Summit, in section 24, town 38, range 13, a short distance from the Summit Station, on the Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Railroad. This is a fine farm, and with 40 acres of standing timber, and it is partly fenced and broken, and is improved by a good house, barn, sheds, etc., and water conveniently situated on the place.

I will sell the foregoing property, or any of it

AT A LOW FIGURE.

TERMS.—One-third Cash, and the balance may remain at 10 per cent. interest for three or five years secured.

One of the above named houses is for rent low to a good tenant. Possession given 1st of May.

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de15-1m&sp Real Estate Broker.

WANTED TO EXCHANGE FOR A CITY Residence, a

HOMESTEAD,

consisting of a Two-story Milwaukee Brick House, Outbuildings, Yard and Garden, all in complete order, and in the very best of repair, situated in the City of Sheboygan, Wisconsin, only 50 miles from this city on the line of the Chicago and Milwaukee Railroad.

Also wanted to sell or exchange for city property

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For Particulars address Post Office Box 2490, Chicago.
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The Subscriber having had much practical experience in SELECTING AND LOCATING LANDS, in the various Land Districts in the Western States and National Territories, offers his valuable services for the purchase of

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Choice Selections may now be made in

IOWA, WISCONSIN AND MISSOURI.

Persons having Warrants can have them Located in their Own Names.

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Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois Lands for sale low for Cash.

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Dispensary of the Infirmary

Open Every Morning from 11 1-2 to 13 1-2 o'clock

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Of the poor afflicted with diseases of the Eye and Ear.

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DR. UNDERWOOD,

FORMERLY OF THE EYE AND EAR Infirmary of Louisville, Ky., and more recently Professor and Surgeon to the Eye and Ear Infirmary, Columbus, Ohio, and late Professor of Practical Medicine of Diseases of the Eye and Ear without the use of the Knife," would announce that he has permanently located in this city. Office in the city of Chicago, Illinois, at SEVENTY-THREE Randolph street, where he may be consulted by those afflicted with diseases of the Eye and Ear, an opportunity of being treated by a writer of long experience, and whose success has never been known to fail in restoring permanent sight in all cases within the reach of medical science.
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FROM JOLIET, ILLINOIS.

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Special Notices.

Those who are curious to witness the wonderful operation with which A. Chevalier (late member of Hatch-ville's N. Y.) has brought the manufacture of wine and Tonjues, are invited to visit his Wit and Hair Dying Rooms, at No. 5 Tremont Block and examine these capital specimens of art. No exception at about the artificial from the natural when adjusted to the head.
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F. S. Cleaver's Meat and Extra Scented Brown Windsor and Glycerine Soaps. Also, Rowlands's Tooth Powder, for the teeth and gums, to be had at all respectable Drug, Grocery and Fancy Stores in the United States. Manufactory in London, Wholesale and Retail at J. H. REND & CO., 164 and 166 Lake st., Chicago. oct27 b764 1m

A Card.—The Subscribers beg to announce that they have been appointed Agents for the sale of WALTHAM WATCHES, and that they are now prepared to supply the Trade at Manufacturer's Prices.

They will guarantee the satisfactory performance of every Watch sold by them of this manufacture, believing as they do that the durability of these Watches and their unequalled time-keeping qualities warrant them in so doing. CONSUMERS will not forget that in buying American Watches they avoid the numerous profits accumulated on foreign articles before it reaches them.

Call and examine for yourselves.

J. T. & R. M. EDWARDS.
oct29-b789 2m 101 Dearborn street.

Sawyer's Fluid Extract of Burk, an infallible remedy for the Fever ad Ague, and the various forms of Bilious Diseases, viz:—Intermittent, Remittent, Chill Fever and Dumb Ague, having their origin in malaria of every description and marsh miasma, prepared by Dr. S. S. Sawyer, Druggist and Chemist, and sold by Sawyer, Paine & Co., No. 15 Lake street, Chicago.

This remedy is prepared entirely from vegetable substances, and is free from any narcotic, arsenic or anything that can prove injurious to the system. Its effects are those of a debutrient and tonic, well adapted to restore the healthful action of the liver and kidneys. These functions are so generally impaired in the state of disease.

Quinine and other tonics serve only in many cases to break the chills, but do not remove the disease of the liver and other organs implicated, on which the chill and Fever depend; hence the assertions of the "Fluid Extract of Burk," particularly in regions where Fluid Extracts cannot be readily controlled), which contains all the qualities suited to the indications of these maladies.

Hundreds of testimonials in regard to the efficacy of the medicine from persons of respectability, have been given to the proprietor—but it does not make use of them as he prefers to have the medicine introduced itself securely by its merits.

Child's London Cordial Gin.—The original and only London Gin Imported. This Gin, distilled in London from sound Barley, under the surveillance of the British Excise Laws, is delicately flavored with a tincture of the Italian Juniper Berry, and some of the most valuable restoratives of the vegetable kingdom, forming a healthful tonic of the most economical medical use, the purest and safest stimulant or diuretic drink in use.

It is a delicious tonic, of a soft and delicate flavor, differing entirely from any other Gin, and devoid of that harsh acrid taste, which renders the article known as Holland Gin, or Schiedam, so objectionable.

Though a stimulant, it is a medicine. It is recommended by physicians generally in cases of Dyspepsia, Gout, Rheumatism, Dropsy, Gravel, Colic, Cholera, Fever and Ague, Retention, Diseases of the Urinary Organs, the Kidneys and the Bowels, Nervous Debility, &c., whilst the weak or sickly find by its adoption a sure relief from those distressing consciousness which frequently attend a hitherto delicate organization.

Dr. Valentine Mott, of New York, the highest medical authority, pronounces Clarke' London Cordial Gin "not only superior to any other, but the best article of the kind he has ever seen."

It is particularly adapted to settlers in the Southern and Western States, as for exposure to changes of water and air.

For sale in quarts at seventy-five cents, and pints thirty-eight cents, by all Druggists, Grocers, Confectioners and Country Merchants throughout the United States. Only CHARLES'—none other is imported.

May be had in Chicago, Ill., of PESTON, ROBINSON & SMITH, No. 3 Water st.; I. HAVEN, TYARELL & CO., No. 57 South Water street.

—WHITING & CO.

EDMUND C. CHARLES, Importer, No. 43 Broadway, New York.

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238 Randolph Street, Chicago.

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BENT STOCK,

COACH TRIMMINGS,

Springs, Axles, Varnishes,

Webbings, Dees, Collars, &c.

TURNER & SIDWAY,

Manufacturers & Wholesale Dealers in

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Pad Hooches, Driving Reins, Horse Covers and Blan kets, Whips, &c.

OFFICE AND SALES-ROOMS:

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Over Hayden, Kay & Co.'s Saddlery Hardware Store.
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CHAMPION SEWING MACHINE.

$5, $8 and $15 Dollars!!!

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THE FIRST PREMIUM AND DIPLOMA was awarded to the

Boudoir Sewing Machine,

("RAISED" PATTERN.)

At the Wisconsin State Fair, Oct. 7th, 1858; Machine from Ohio Hundred to One Hundred and Fifty Dollars in competition. Thus another first has been added to its chain of Premiums. The subscriber begs leave to call the attention of the ladies of Chicago and vicinity to the merits of this beautiful and unrivalled Machine. A few of its prominent advantages over all others are as follows:

1st. It sews with two threads and runs with ease.

2d. It makes two different stitches.

3d. It will sew backward as well as forward.

4th. It makes two hundred stitches per minute, and skips no stitches in the web.

5th. The tension is so full in obviated by the application of a Rubber Friction Wheel.

The selling price of $30 includes stand and fixtures.

Each Machine was sold at double the price. It was particularly recommended to the ladies by

L. W. FISCHER & CO.
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As the best single thread Machine in the market. The price has been reduced one half and its value enhanced by the addition of the Rubber Friction. An examination of this Machine and the work it executes at 13 H. Dearborn's Boot and Shoe Store, 13 Lake street, Chicago.
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Quinine and other tonics serve only in many cases to break the chills, but do not remove the disease of the liver and other organs implicated, on which the chill and Fever depend; hence the assertions of the "Fluid Extract of Burk," (particularly in regions where Fluid Extracts cannot be readily controlled), which contains all the qualities suited to the indications of these maladies.

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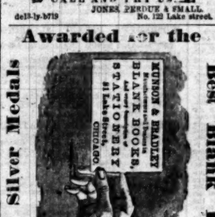

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OYSTERS—OYSTERS—OYSTERS.

HATCH, MANN & CO'S unrivalled Cove Baltimore Oysters received daily, in Express cans, direct from their packing house in Baltimore, which they sell at wholesale or retail, at their Depot, 67 Clark street, Chicago.

The extensive patronage heretofore paid to the preparing of these oysters, they have attained a reputation unequalled by all others. All orders will receive prompt attention. HATCH, MANN & CO.
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N. B.—This establishment will be permanent.

HAMILTON FULLER & CO.

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MANUFACTORY

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All kinds of Brass, Copper, Composition and Sheet Iron Work, Railroad and Steamboat Castings, Babbit Metal, Lead Pipe, Brass Pipes, Brass Globe Valves, Brass and Iron Gauge Cocks, Steamers' Mohters, and all kind of Plumbers' Materials.

Plain and Japanned Tin Ware, Water Coolers, Gutter Spouting, Sheet Iron Work. A large stock of COOK AND PARLOR STOVES.
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Lace Curtains, Crape Shawls and Counterpanes

CLEANED BLEACHED.

And warranted to look as good as new.

CARPETS, HEARTH RUGS AND DELAINES,

Of all kinds, cleaned and warranted.

CRAPE SHAWLS,

Dyed to any color with every kind of Lasting Fast Dyes and Woven Shades and Ornament Braid. Also, all Woollen Shawls Cleaned and Pressed in a superior manner.

SUPERIOR PITCH GOODS,

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OIL OF COGNAC.
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1,000 OUNCES OF

Green, White and Yellow

OIL COGNAC,

For sale by PEPPER & CO.

3,500 HF. CHESTS YOUNG HYSON,

GUNPOWDER, IMPERIAL AND BLACK TEAS, of the importations for sale at low prices and on liberal terms by REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

NEW RAISINS.—200 BXS., 150 HF bxs. New Raisins just received by REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

150 HHDS. NEW N. O. SUGARS, now landing, and for sale at wholesale prices by REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

200 PACKETS O. G. JAVA COFFEE, 150 boxes prime LOVERING Coffee, for sale by REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

500 BXS. SCALED AND NO. 1 RES. Raisins, just received by REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

50 BBLS. BLEACHED ELEPHANT Oil, for sale by "SAWYER, PAINE & CO.

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JOHN L. SCRIPPS, C. H. RAY,
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Great Job Printing Establishment

is the largest and finest establishment of the kind in the West. It has every Steam Power and Machinery, Many Printing Materials and more Skilful Workmen than any other Job Printing House West of New York.

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In all its variations. Done in beautiful style, and at moderate rates.

An examination of SPECIMENS and PRICES is respectfully invited.

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Prayer.

BY MRS. HEMANS.

Child, amidst the flower's at play,
While the red light fades away;
Mother, with thine earnest eye
Ever following silently;
Father, by the breeze of eve
Call'd the harvest work to leave;
Pray for all that weep this day!

Traveller, in the stranger's land,
Far from home and heart and hand!
Mourner, banished by the tone
Of a voice from this world gone!
Captive, in whose narrow cell
Sunshine hath not leave to dwell!
Sailor on the darkening sea—
Lift thine heart and pray for me!

Warrior, if at home or strife
Pressing danger be thy life!
Leper, with the solemn bell
Sounding through the gloomy dell!
Murderer, at midnight's hour
Guilty with thy secret power!
Lift thine heart and bend the knee!

Child, amidst the flower's at play,
While the red light fades away;
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Call'd the harvest work to leave;
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PRESS AND TRIBUNE.

PUBLISHED

Daily, Tri-Weekly and Weekly

Office 42 Clark street—Over Geo. Smith's Bank

EDITORS AND PUBLISHERS:

JOHN L. SCRIPPS, C. H. RAY,
WM. BROSS, JOSEPH MEDILL,
ALFRED COWLES.

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[From "A House to Let."]

THE MANCHESTER MARRIAGE,

BY CHAS. DICKENS.

Continued.

Mr. Openshaw had been too busy, all his life, to be introspective. He did not know what he felt any better than he knew his nature; and if he had become conscious of his inner existence, he would have considered it as a manifestation of disease in some part of his nature. But he was decoyed into pity unawares; and pity led to tenderness. Then little helpless child—always carried about by one of the three busy women of the house, or else pastorally thrusding colored beads in the chair from which, by dint of its own mould it ever move; the great grave blue eyes, full o' serious, not uncheerful expression, giving to the small delicate face a look beyond its years; the soft, plaintive voice dropping out but few words, so unlike the continual prattle of a child—caught Mr. Openshaw's attention in spite of himself. One day—he half meaning it should be the last—he met short his dinner-hour to go in search of some toy which should take the place of those eternal beads. I forgot what he bought; but, when he gave the present (which he took care to do himself, and not through Ann), and when no one was by to see him) he was almost thrilled by the flash of delight that came over that child's face and could not help all through that afternoon going over and over again the picture left on his memory by the bright effect of unexpected joy on the little girl's face. When he returned home he found his slippers placed by his sitting-room fire, and even more careful attention paid to his fancies than was habitual in those model lodgings. When Alice had taken the last of his tea things away, she had been silent as usual all the time she stood for a moment with the door in her hand. Mr. Openshaw looked as if he were deep in his book, though in fact he did not see a line; but was beautifully aware that the woman would be gone, and not make any palaver of gratitude. But she only said:

"I am very much obliged to you, Sir. Thank you very much," and was gone, even before he could send her away with a "There my good woman, that's enough!"

For some time longer he took no apparent notice of the child. He even hardened his heart into disregarding her sudden flash of color and little timid smile of recognition, when he saw her by chance. But, after all, this could not last forever; and, having a second time given way to tenderness, there was no relapse. The insidious enemy having thus entered his heart, in the guise of compassion to the child, soon assumed the more dangerous form of interest in the mother. He was aware of this change of feeling, despised himself for it, struggled with it; nay, internally yielded to it and cherished it, long before he suffered the slightest expression of it, by word, action, or look, to escape him. He watched Alice's docile obedient ways to her stepmother; the love which she had inspired in the rough Norah (roughened by the wear and tear of many years) but above all, he saw the wild, deep passionate affection existing between her and her child. They spoke little to any one else, or when any one else spoke; but when alone together they talked, and murmured, and cooed, and chattered so continually, that Mr. Openshaw first wondered what they could find to say to each other, and next became irritated because they were always so grave and silent with him. All this time he was perpetually devising small new pleasures for the child. His thoughts ran, in a perfunctory way, up on the desolate life before her; and often he came back from his day's work loaded with the very thing Alice had been longing for but had not been able to procure. One time it was a little chair for drawing the little sufferer along the streets, and many an evening that ensuing summer Mr. Openshaw drew her along himself, regardless of the remarks of his acquaintance. One day in autumn he put down his newspaper, as Alice came in with the breakfast, and said, in as indifferent a voice as he could assume:

"Now, Frank, is there any reason why we two should not put up our horses together?"

Alice stood still in perplexed wonder. What did he mean? He had resumed the reading of his newspaper as if he did not expect any answer; so she found silence her safest course, and went on, quietly arranging his breakfast without another word passing between them. Just as he was leaving the house to go to the warehouse as usual, he turned back and put his head into the bright, neat, tidy kitchen, where all the woman breakfasting:

"You'll think of what I said, Mrs. Frank" (this was her name with the loggers), "and let me have your opinion upon it to-night."

Alice was thankful that her mother and Norah were too busy talking together to attend much to this speech. She determined not to think about it at all though the day; and of course, the other not to think under her think all the more. At night she sent up Norah with his tea. But Mr. Openshaw almost knocked Norah down as she was going out at the door, by pushing past her and calling out "Mrs. Frank!" in an impatient voice, at the top of the stairs.

Alice went up, rather than seem to have affixed too much meaning to his words.

"Well, Mrs. Frank," he said, "what answer? Don't make it too long; for I have lots of office work to get through to-night."

"I hardly know what you meant, Sir," said trustful Alice.

"Well! I should have thought you might have guessed. You're not new at this sort of work, and I am. However, I'll make it plain this time. Will you have me, to be my wedded husband, and serve me, and all that sort of thing? Because, if you will, I will do as much by you, and be a father to your child—and a better one than is put in the prayer-book. Now, I'm a man of my word; and what I say, I feel; and what I promise, I'll do. Now, for your answer!"

Alice was silent. He began to make the tea, as if her reply was a matter of perfect indifference to him; but, as soon as that was done, he became impatient.

"Well?" said he.

"How long, sir, may I have to think over it?"

"Three minutes!" (looking at his watch.) "You've had two already—that makes five. Be a sensible woman, say Yes, and sit down to tea with me, and we'll talk it over together; for, after tea, I shall be busy; say No, and I'll be hesitated a moment to try and keep his voice in the same tone,) "and I shan't say another word about it, but pay up a year's rent for my rooms to-morrow, and be off. Time's up! Yes or no?"

"If you please, Sir—you have been so good to little Alice—"

"There, sit down comfortably by me on the sofa, and let us have our tea together. I am glad to find you are as good and sensible as I took you for."

And this was Alice Wilson's second wooing. Mr. Openshaw's will was too strong, and his circumstances too good, for him not to carry all before him. He settled Mrs. Wilson in a comfortable home of her own, and made her quite independent of lodgers. The little that Alice said with regard to future plans was in Norah's behalf.

"No," said Mr. Openshaw; "Norah shall take care of the old lady as long as she lives; and, after that, she shall either come and live with us, or, if she likes it better, she shall have a provision for life—for your sake, mind. No one who has been good to you for the child shall go unrewarded. But even the little one will be better for some fresh stuff about her. Get her a bright, sensible girl as a nurse; one who won't go rubbing her with calf's-foot jelly as Norah does; wasting good stuff outside that ought to go in, but will follow doctors' directions; which, as you must see pretty clearly by this time, Norah won't; because they give me poor little wench pain. Now, I'm not above being beat for other folks myself. I can stand a good blow, and never change color; but, just as in the operating room in the infirmary, and I turn as sick as a girl. Yet, if need were, I would hold the little wench on my knees while she screeched with pain, if it were to do her poor back good. Nay, more, don't keep your white looks for the time when it comes—I don't say it ever will. But this I know, Norah will spare the child and cheat the doctor if she can. Now, I say, give the latter a year or two's chance, and then, when the pack of doctors have done their best—and, maybe, the old lady has gone—we'll have Norah back, or do better for her."

The pack of doctors could do no good to little Alice. She was beyond their power. But her father (for so he insisted on being called), and also on Alice's no longer retaining the appellation of Master, but becoming henceforward Mother), by his healthy cheerfulness of manner, his clear decision of purpose, his odd turns and quirks of humor, added to his tender care, was of the greatest help to the girl, infused a new element of brightness and confidence into her life; and, though her back remained the same, her general health was strengthened, and Alice—never going beyond a smile herself—had the pleasure of seeing her child taught to laugh.

As for Alice's own life, it was happier than it had ever been. Mr. Openshaw required no demonstration, no expressions of affection from her. Indeed, these would rather have disgusted. Alice could love deeply, but could not talk about it. The perpetual requirement of loving words, looks, and caresses, and misconstruing their absence into absence of love, had been the great trial of her former married life. Now, all went on clear and straight, under the guidance of her husband's strong sense, warm heart, and powerful will. Year by year their worldly prosperity increased. At Mr. Wilson's death Norah came back to them as mistress to the newly born little Elsie; into which post she was not installed without a pretty strong opinion on the part of the proud and happy father, who declared, that if he found out that Norah ever tried to make a boy by a falsehood, or to make him neck either in body or mind, she should go that very hour. Norah and Mr. Openshaw were not on the most thoroughly friendly terms at first, but they ended by fully recognizing or appreciating the other's best qualities.

This was the previous history of the Lancashire family who had now removed to London, and had come to occupy the House.

They had been there about a year, when Mr. Openshaw suddenly informed his wife that he had determined to lend long-standing funds, and had asked his uncle and aunt Chadwick to come and pay them a visit and see London. Mrs. Openshaw had never seen this aunt and aunt of her husband's. Tears before she had married him there had been a qu rrel. All she knew was, that Mr. Chadwick was a small manufacturer in a country town in South Lancashire. She was extremely pleased to hear that the breach was healed, and began making preparations to render their visit pleasant.

They arrived at last. Going to see London was much an event to them as it had been to Mrs. Chadwick had made all new linnen fresh for the occasion—from night-caps downward; and, as for gowns, ribbons, and collars, she might have been going into the wilds of Canada where never a ship is so large as her stock. A fortnight before the day of her departure for London she had formally called to take leave of all her acquaintances; saying she should need all the intermediate time for packing up. It was like a second wedding in her imagination; and, to complete the resemblance which an entirely new wardrobe made between the two events, her husband brought her back from Manchester, on the last market day before they set off, a gorgeous pearl and amethyst brooch, paying, Lancaster should see that Lancashire folks knew a handsome thing when they saw it."

For some time after Mr. and Mrs. Chadwick arrived at the Openshaws', there was no opportunity for seeing much of each other; but at length they obtained an order to see Buckingham Palace, and the spirit of loyalty demanded that Mrs. Chadwick should wear her best clothes in visiting the abode of her sovereign. On her return she hastily changed her dress; for Mr. Openshaw had planned that they should go to Richmond, drink tea, and return by moonlight. Accordingly, about five o'clock, Mr. and Mrs. Openshaw and Mr. and Mrs. Chadwick set off.

The housemaid and cook sate below, Norah hardly knew where. She was always engrossed in the nursery, in tending her two children, and in sitting by the restless, excitable Alice till she fell asleep. By-and by the housemaid Betsy tapped gently at the door. Norah went to her, and they spoke in whispers.

"Nurse! there's some one down stairs wants you."

"Wants me! Who is it?"

"A gentleman—"

"A gentleman? Nonsense!

"Well! a man, then; and he asks for you, and he rang the front door bell, and has walked into the dining-room."

"You should never have let him," exclaimed Norah; "master and missus out—"

"I did not want him to come in; but, when he heard you lived here he talked past me, and sat down on the first chair, and said, 'Tell her to come and speak to me.' There is no gas lighted in the room, and supper is all set out."

"He'll be off with the spoons!" exclaimed Norah, putting the housemaid's fears into words, and preparing to leave the room, first,

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

SIXTH CONGRESS—SECOND SESSION.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12—SENATE.—The President, in reply to Mr. Stewart's resolution, informed the Senate that the Wanderer has landed 407 negroes of Africans; also that every effort has been made to bring the guilty parties to justice, but that it is not expedient at present to make public the correspondence on the subject.

Mr. Hale, from the Naval Committee, reported a joint resolution authorizing the President to appoint Cook, Hunter and Gillis officers of the navy, against Cook, however, with a recommendation that he be placed on the active list, as a recompense for his distinguished services. Laid over.

Mr. Mallory, of Va., called up the bill prohibiting the mission of the ministers of France, during the recess of the U. S. during a certain period. The object of this bill is to give eighteen months more to work out the Mexican question. Passed.

Mr. Bigler presented a petition on Printing, signed by 2,000 citizens of Philadelphia, and others, against printing 50,000 copies of Mr. Crittenden and Breckinridge's speeches, and favoring the old chamber.

The Pacific Railroad bill was taken up, the question being on Mr. Iverson's amendment that the bill be recommitted to the old Committee, with instruction to report a bill for a northern and southern road.

Mr. Doolittle moved to amend by inserting a bill for a central road.

Mr. Green, of Mo., spoke in favor of one trunk road from the western boundary of Missouri to the Pacific, with three branches—one eastward to the Mississippi, one south to New Orleans and one north to Sioux City, to connect with western roads, thus connecting at a point on the 103d degree of longitude.

Mr. Brown, of Miss., spoke against the Constitutionality and necessity of any road.

Mr. Pearce, of Del., reminded Senators of the tolerably at least—three belag only forty-two working days left.

Messrs. Pugh, Allen and others took part in the debate.

Mr. Doolittle explained his substitute to the whole bill.

Mr. Bigler here moved an amendment, in effect that the road be located between the 37th and 42d parallel of latitude.

Mr. Houston, of Texas, spoke in favor of the El Paso route.

Mr. Douglas of Ill. spoke against a recommittal of the bill. He refrained from discussing the main question, but protested against the parallel of 37 as a Southern limit. He wished no limits North or South, and was for the best road wherever located. He desired the road or roads made, and had no doubt of its constitutionality. He would permit the contractors to locate the route, as he was unwilling to leave the location of it to the political action of the Government.

A motion to re-commit was lost by a vote of 22 against 25.

Mr. Iverson alluded to his recent speech, and said he had no desire to dissolve a Union that would promote the interests of all sections alike; but a Union administered on a sectional basis, by the demon of Abolitionism, he would crush into atoms and trample on as the vermin of the reptile. Mr. Iverson proceeded in a tone of severity on Mr. Houston.

Mr. Doolittle asked Mr. Iverson if he could name any prominent man in the Republican party who proposed to put down slavery by the action of the Federal Government.

Mr. Iverson replied that he knew that prominent politicians at the North disclaimed such an intention, but he looked upon that as a fraud and a humbug.

He (Iverson) believed as he did in his own existence that it is the settled design of the Northern States to break down slavery in the Southern States.

Mr. Houston rose to reply, but was prevented by Mr. Fuk obtaining the floor, who moved to adjourn, which was carried. Adjourned.

HOUSE—Mr. Stephens, of Va., asked leave to report the Oregon bill, as some days will probably elapse before the Committee on Territories will resume. Mr. Trumbull, Pugh and others opposed it as an insidious procedure.

Objection to by Mr. Morgan, of New York.

The bill was then taken up, and after a short discussion on the motion to refer the Naval Appropriation bill to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Without taking a vote on the question, the House went into Committee of the Whole on the President's Message.

Mr. Jenkins, of Va., spoke in favor of the abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty.

Mr. Giddings, of Ohio, spoke in opposition to President's assumption that the Constitution established and recognized the right to transport human beings into chattels. When asked by a gentleman to modify the Republican platform, he would say there was no central ground between slavery and slavery. The basis of the Republican party is fundamental and cannot be changed.

Mr. Bowie, of Md., made a discursive speech, incidentally supporting slavery, and saying that every old Federalist who was in favor of the slavery agitation was a Black Republican.

The Committee arose and the House adjourned.

Later from the Pacific Coast.

NEW YORK, Jan. 12—The Cunard steamship Alps from Havre Dec. 25th, arrived this morning.

The steamer Taylor arrived at midnight from Aspinwall on the 3d inst., bringing nearly $1,400,000 in treasure and 200 passengers.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 12—Cotton is dull and depressed and quite inactive, with heavy stocks.

Weather favorable for mining operations, but receipts of dust continue light.

The gold exports from San Francisco for the current year up to the 20th Dec., were nearly $60,000,000.

George Penn Johnston, indicted at San Francisco for killing Mr. Ferguson in a duel, has been acquitted.

Barrister COLUMBIA.—Dates from British Columbia are to Dec. 11th. Mining on Fraser River is improving, but the weather is very inclement, and provisions are scarce and dear.

Gov. Douglass has authorized a levy of certain duties on goods imported into British Columbia. Merchandise is generally charged 10 per cent., but Victoria is declared a free port, and no duties are charged on goods entered for Vancouver's Island.

SOUTH AMERICA.—Accounts from Equador are to Dec. 8th. Guayaquil was still blockaded by Peru, but not very vigorously.

Bolivia was preparing a minister had been sent to Peru to arrange existing difficulties with that country.

Important from Mexico.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—The steamer Tennessee is below with dates from the City of Mexico, to the 6th inst.

Gen. Echeagaray pronounced Dec. 20th, at Arapilla, and declared himself President, but the movement was not seconded at the capitol. The coup pronounced in favor of Gen. Robles, and on the 23d issued a call for three delegates from each State to form a Junta.

The populace and troops had abandoned Zuloaga and he had retired to the house of the British minister.

The Junta named convened, and on the second ballot elected Gen. Miramon President, by a vote of 80. Gen. Robles and Gen. Robles will remain in power until the arrival of Gen. Miramon, who is expected soon from Guadalaxara with 1000 troops.

Dates from Vera Cruz are to the 9th inst. The Juarez government was firm, and the liberals had taken Tulapa and Cordova, and were about to attack Orizaba.

Arrival of the Overland Mail.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 12.—The Overland California Mail, with dates to the 17th ult., and with four through passengers arrived this P. M. Mr. Curtis, formerly Chief of Police of San Francisco, who reports the discovery of a large spring in the middle of the Colorado desert, yielding an abundance of water.

Both the Apache and Camanche Indians were making demonstrations on the mail stations, in consequence of which the Government animals were obliged to be used to carry the mail for some distances.

The Mexicans were also suspected of stealing mules from the stations.

The passengers via the Tehuantepec route failed to make the connection, in consequence of a delay of the steamer in the Gulf of Tehuantepec. The mails were put on board of the Senora by a surf boat.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 12.—A Kansas bandit, numbering seven 40-4 men, are in a building at Fort Chetean, an old trading post. They are said to be Montgomery's men, and will fight the troops sent from Linn and Bourbon counties, unless Denver's compromise is complied with.

Weather Report.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12, A. M.—Dubuque—cloudy; 34 above.

Muscatine—Cloudy; wind south.

Rock Island—Cloudy; 42 above.

Quincy—Cloudy; 44 above.

Springfield—Cloudy; 45 above.

Cairo—Cloudy, 45 above.

St. Louis—Cloudy; 40 above.

Peoria—Cloudy; 40 above.

France Sends a Consul General to Canada.

NEW YORK, Jan. 12.—(Per steamer Alps.)—It is reported that the French Government has resolved upon sending a Consul General to Canada, Mr. Blancheton having been selected for the office.

The French papers seem to have commented more properly than the English on President Buchanan's message.

Indictment Against Slave Traders Ignored by a Southern Grand Jury.

SAVANNAH Ga., Jan. 12.—A private dispatch from Charleston says the case of the crew of the Echo Brothers, charged with slave trading, were taken up in the U. S. District Court today, and that the Grand Jury ignored the bills of indictment against them.

Re-election of Senator Wilson.

BOSTON, Jan. 12.—The House to-day elected Henry Wilson U. S. Senator, giving him 199 votes, against 95 for Caleb Cushing and 11 for others.

The R. M. steamship America will sail at 2 P. M., with 21 passengers for Halifax and 66 for Liverpool. She takes out $66,000 in specie.

Fire in Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, Jan. 12.—Grossman & Co.'s Pail Factory was burned to-day. Loss, $80,000. Insured for $30,000 in New York companies.

MARRIED.

On Tuesday evening, at the house of Dr. Cook, by the Rev. Mr. Chamberlain, Mr. GILBERT MCDOUGALL, of Chicago, to Miss ELIZABETH REBECCA, of this city.

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CHICAGO.

THE SUBSCRIBERS ARE PREPARED TO [illegible]

COMMERCIAL.

Commercial and Money Matters.

MONEY, EXCHANGE, AND DOMESTIC TRADE continues to work easy. Bills on New York are very scarce; indeed, none of the bankers report "any to be had." Within the last few days, some of the bankers have discounted for two months bills on St. Louis, at 10 per cent. in order to find employment for their capital. First-class Third-day bills on New-York, would have been gladly taken to-day at par to half per cent. discount. With Exchange steady at 1¾, as it is still maintained, this would afford a very fair margin of profit. Currency is abundant, but we hear of no movement to run it home for exchange or coin. Gold is not wanted, and rates are nominal at 1@1¼. Sales small and seldom. First-class paper has about disappeared from the street. There is also considerable second and third class paper offering. We quote rates nominal at 1@2 per cent. per month.

COMMERCIAL.—The Hog market to-day was remarkably dull, and owing to the soft weather holders were anxious to sell, and submitted to a decline of 15@25c on yesterday's figures. Light Hogs were sold at a range of $4.50@5.00, and Heavy at $5.75@5.87½. The Provision market was more active to-day. A sale of 1,000 bbls. Mess Pork was effected at $16 on the spot; 3,000 Shoulders at 5¼c; and 1,500 Sides at 7½@—, both lots cured and packed. The price at which the 1,500 barrel sold on Monday at 8¾, Louis deliverable here, was $16, There was a heavy inquiry for Lard, with some sales at 10¾ and 10¾c.

The Flour market was more active to-day, with sales of Spring Extra at $4@4.25, and of White Winter at $6.

The Wheat market continues firm. No. 1 Red sold to-day at $1.00 in store; Standard Spring at 71@72c in store; No. 2 Spring at 70c in store; new Rejected at 61c in store; and old Rejected at 54c in store.

Corn is rather easier. Oats quiet. High. wines active at 22c.

Winter Wheat sold in Detroit on Saturday last at $1.10@1.19½ per bu. from store. Corn sold at 65@67c; Oats at 44c; and Clover Seed at $5.

At Cincinnati on the 10th, Red Wheat sold at $1.00, and Kentucky White at $1.18. Corn is quoted at 69@70c; Barley, 65@70c; Whisky, 23½@23½c; Oats at 44@45c.

HOG AND PROVISION TRADE.

[From the Cincinnati Gazette, yesterday.]

The market for provisions continues quite firm, and ¼ advance was obtained for bulk meats. The feeling on the part of holders is decidedly strong, and we cannot see any disposition to force sales; this is partly in consequence of the fact that there are several orders here from the South, and some from other places, which though, in the aggregate, small in themselves, yet for the season fill their wants to confidence. A large number of contracts are on the verge of maturing, and it is supposed there will be a demand for stuff to fill them which will impart a buoyancy to the market that must necessarily lead to an advance. Mess Pork was in demand at $16.75@17, the latter rate for choice brands, and that these were more buyers than sellers at these rates, the latter class of brands being held at $17.25. Heavy bulk sides sold on Saturday evening at 6¾ (the buyer's option) an advance of ¼c, and shoulders sold to-day at 7¼c loose, and Shoulders at 5½ packed, which is equal to 5¾ loose. Lard was held firmly at 11¼, but there was not much done. The receipts of Hogs are now insignificant, and the season may be considered over, there were but 200 head to-day. The receipts since Saturday were but 229 head.

[From the Louisville Democrat.]

The Hog CROP.—The *Commercial Review* of the 17th, published full reports of the hogs packed this season at different points, as ascertained by special messengers dispatched for the purpose. We annex the summary, which shows an increase in Kentucky, but a falling off in weight, as compared with the previous year. It is calculated that the average falling off in weight is a little over 15 pounds per hog.

SUMMARY.

	1857-8.	1856-9.
Missouri, 11 points	134,000	118,000
Indiana, "		1,500
Wisconsin, 1 "	10,000	13,000
Illinois, "	500	500
Indiana, 32 "	260,764	280,654
Ohio, 36 "	1,000,000	1,000,000
Illinois, 36 "	422,022	414,365
Iowa, 9 "	68,000	70,000
Kentucky, 13 "	276,420	240,000
Tennessee, 3 "	20,661	24,000
	1,731,402	1,710,249
		1,731,402
Increase in number over season 1857-8		28,850

[From the Burlington Hawk Eaute, 9th.]

The pork houses are nearly deserted. The number killed last week does not reach 500. Not pork is selling at low prices. The hogs killed up to Saturday are, by

Schenck & Denise	212
Sunderland, Davey & Co	177
Total	389

The whole number of hogs slaughtered thus far, is:

By Schenck & Denise	15,500
" Sunderland, Davey & Co	13,425
" S. Favorite, J. Co	1,500
Total	31,425

Commercial Statistics for 1858.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF BREADSTUFFS, PROVISIONS, &c., AT NEW YORK.

EXPORTS OF BREADSTUFFS, &c., AT NEW YORK IN 1858.

	1857.	1858.
Flour, bbls	475,646	1,027,...
Wheat, bu	2,256,...	5,...
Corn	4,246,400	Ashes, bbls	16,...
Oats	1,...	Beef, bbls	19,...
Rye	67,...	Pork, bbls	12,...
Barley	36,...	Lard, lbs	2,...
Peas	39,...	Beef, bbls	39,...
Beef, bbls	39,...	Pork, bbls	39,...
Pork, bbls	39,...	Lard, lbs	39,...
Lard, lbs	39,...	Tallow, lbs	39,...
Butter, 100 lbs	39,...	Cheese, 100 lbs	39,...
Cheese, 100 lbs	39,...	Butter, 100 lbs	39,...
Tallow, lbs	39,...	Tallow, lbs	39,...
Wool, lbs	39,...	Wool, lbs	39,...

LAKE COMMERCE OF CLEVELAND.

[From the Cleveland Herald, 9th.]

There is a large falling off in the business of the past as compared with 1857, as will be seen by the following comparative table:

	1857.	1858.
Imports, Coastwise	28,...	26,...
Foreign	1,...	1,...
Exports, Coastwise	27,...	26,...
Foreign	1,...	1,...
Total Lake Trade for year	57,...	49,...

In most of the staple articles of produce, such as Flour, Provisions, &c., there has been a considerable increase of exports, the loss being in articles classed as Merchandize, being the productions of other States passing through Ohio.

Chicago Daily Wholesale Market.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 12.

FREIGHTS—All the Eastern Railways have followed the latitative of the Pittsburgh, Chicago and Fort Wayne Railway, and reduced the freight to New York and Baltimore on Fourth Class goods as follows: Providence to New York, 60; to Philadelphia and Baltimore 55; to Boston, 75c.; Dressed Hogs to Boston, 80; to Philadelphia and thence by steamer, 61 2½; to New York, 51.40; to Philadelphia, 61.25; to Baltimore, 61.2½, Flour to Boston, 61.25; to New York, 61.30; to Philadelphia and Baltimore 61.05.

FLOUR—More active. Sales to-day were:—120 bbls "Aurora" Spring Extra at 84.25; 12 bris "Rit River" do at 84; 300 bbls Jim White Winter at 86.

WHEAT—Firm. Sales to-day were:—300 bu No. 2 Red at 61.08 in store; 400 bu do on p. t.; 7-8 bu No. 3 Spring at 70c in store; 320 bu Standard Spring at 71c in store; 700 bu do at 72c in store; 300 bu old Rejected at 54c in store; 400 bu new do at 61c in store; 1000 bu "Rumpled" in bags at 61c.

OATS—Rather easier. Sales to-day were:—700 bu shelled in bulk at 35c on track; 300 bu do at 36c on track; three cars Ear Corn at 35c on track.

OATS—Quiet. New in bags, 32@36c; Old Oats 30@34c.

RYE—In good demand at 60@70 ₹ 100 lbs.

BARLEY—Canadian Barley, 61.30; No. 1, 60@70c in store; No. 2, 40@45c in store.

HIGHWINES—Steady; 18@18c sold at 20c.

ALCOHOL—60 ₹ gal.

PROVISIONS—The price of the 1,500 bbls Mess Pork sold on Monday at St. Louis, delivered here, was 8½. To-day the same lot was—1,500 bbls Mess Pork at 8½ on the spot; 3,000 cured Shoulders at 5½c packed; 1,500 cured Sides at 7½c packed.

LARD—20 bbls prime sold at 10½c; 130 bbls do at 10¾c.

TALLOW—Prime city, 7¾@10c; Country tallow, 6½@7c.

HIDES—Steady, with a good demand. Green country Horse, 75@80c; Green Salted and trimmed, 6½@6½c; Dry Flint, 10@12c.

PELTS—Butchers Pelts, 61.50@1 70 ₹ Country, 60@61.25.

DRESSED HOGS—Market very dull, and declined 15@25c. Sales to-day were:

14 Hogs, averaging 270 lbs., at	4 10@4 20
27 " " 250 "	4 00
10 " " 240 "	3 90
7 " " 210 "	3 75
7 " " 190 "	3 50

—at 61.25 head 61.87½; 61.50 head 62.12½; 61.75 head 62.37½; 62.00 head 62.50; drivg on at 62.50 and 62.75.

GRASS SEED—Timothy scarce and in good demand at 61.75@1.80. Clover very scarce and in demand at 6@6 ₹ bu.

POULTRY—Dressed Chickens in good request at 61.75@2 per doz.; Turkeys, 10@11c per lb.

EGGS—Scarce and in good demand at 16c; Limed Eggs, 12@13c.

POTATOES—Choice, 60@65c; Common, 50@55c.

Movements of Breadstuffs—Jan. 11.

SHIPPED BY RAILWAYS.

	Flour, bbls	Wht, bu	Corn, bu	Oats, bu	Rye, bu	Brly, bu
Illinois Central	1,...	1,...	1,...	1,...	1,...	1,...
Galena & Chicago	1,...	1,...	1,...	1,...	1,...	1,...
Chicago & Rock Island	1,...	1,...	1,...	1,...	1,...	1,...
Chicago & Northwestern	1,...	1,...	1,...	1,...	1,...	1,...
Chicago & Milwaukee	1,...	1,...	1,...	1,...	1,...	1,...
Michigan Southern	1,...	1,...	1,...	1,...	1,...	1,...
Total	1,...	1,...	1,...	1,...	1,...	1,...

New-York Cattle Market—Jan. 12.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

The Cattle market, this morning, is rather heavy to-day, and 25@50c lower; being in the market 1,800 Beeves, 1,000 Sheep and Lambs, and 1,000 Swine. Prices for Beeves ranged from 6½@8½c ₹ lb. gross, 11 Sheep and Lambs sold at 4@6½c ₹ lb. gross, and Swine at 5@6c ₹ lb. gross.

New York Market.

BY TELEGRAPH.] NEW YORK, Jan. 12.

FLOUR—Firm and unchanged.

WHEAT—Advanced 2c but still in good demand.

PROVISIONS—Unchanged. 400 bbls Mess Pork sold at 7n at bbls; 1,000 bbls at 61.25@7½c for Prime; 1,000 bbls Prime Mess at 10½c; 300 bbls prime at 11c. 11 hogs, averaging 230 lbs. sold at 5½c. Lard quiet and firm.

MONEY—Easy. Exchange scarce at ¼ premium.

Lumber, &c.

Lumber and Shingles.

CLOSING OUT SALE AND CHANGE OF firm.—The undersigned have a large stock of Pine, Hemlock, Spruce, Lath and Shingles, which they are selling at the Foot of Rush and Brookline, also, good Pine Boards and Scantling, which they are prepared to close the trade for.

Yard located at Twelfth street Bridge, West Side, on the South Branch, near all Western Railroad Depots. Call and examine the stock.

Jel 1st* HOWARD & BARTON.

To Lumbermen and Others.

LAKE STREET MILLS WILL FURNISH Lake Coast Mill and Pond of all kinds at low rates. Orders will serve money by calling at 151 and 153 West Lake street.

STEVENS, MORRIS & CO.

Chicago, Nov. 13, 1858. 2m14 dat ly

J. W. SKEINKLE & CO.,

GENERAL DEALERS IN

LUMBER, LATH, SHINGLES, TIMBER, PICKETS, &C.,

CORNER CANAL AND JACKSON STREETS,

Chicago.....Illinois.

Our arrangements are such as to insure to all there a full supply at the lowest cash quotation of

CLEAR LUMBER.

Joists and Scantling of all sizes and lengths common Lumber and Shingles.

OUR FLOORING.

Of Norway and White Pine, we have always stand ready to compete with any in the market. We invite the calls and attention of Carpenters and other dealers to our stock and assortment, and that Lumber shall be fairly selected and delivered. J. W. SKEINKLE & CO.

Chicago, July 1, 1858. 1m1 dat ly

Miscellaneous.

CHICAGO MILL FURNISHING DEPOT.

T. W. Baxter & Co.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

MILLSTONES

—AND—

C. W. Brown's Patent Portable

Flouring and Grist Mills,

And Dealers in

DUTCH ANKER BOLTING CLOTHS,

Smut Mills and Separators,

Separators for Warehouses,

Bolting and Smut Mills,

Hoisting Screws and Bails,

Bran Dusters, Pecks, Proof Staffs, &c., &c.

FAIRBANKS' SCALES,

—AND—

Mill Furnishing Generally.

Plans, Specifications and Estimates furnished when desired.

STEAM ENGINES, BOILERS, &C.

The subscribers having obtained the agency for the sale of Steam Engines and Boilers, from the

Manufactory of Goulding, Bagley & Sewell,

OF WATERTOWN, N. Y.,

would invite the attention of purchasers to their superior merits of style, workmanship and powers, also their very low prices. Also, Agents for Wright's Engine and Roller, together with Heater, Water and Steam Pipes, Valves, Valve Gearing, Pulleys, Shafting, &c., always on hand and ready for use, delivered in Chicago:

5 horse power	6100	30 horse power	61,250
10 "	150	40 "	1,500
15 "	200	50 "	1,750
20 "	1100	60 "	2,000

and in like proportion for larger sizes as required.

Every Engine is furnished with

JUDSON'S PATENT GOVERNOR VALVE

For Flour Mills. We most cheerfully recommend them as superior to any other style of Engine, and they will

Save from 25 to 50 per cent. in Fuel

Over the usual class of Rotary Engines in use in the West. We shall have an assortment of the above sizes at our establishment where they may be examined and the necessary information obtained. Corner of Canal and Fulton streets, Chicago, Ill. If not to be furnished by us, up and Mast Engines in any part of the country, we will furnish the

WATER WHEELS, SHAFTING, GEARING, &C.

At very Low Figures.

T. W. BAXTER & CO.,

Mill Furnishing Depot, West Water street, between Randolph and Madison streets.

REFER TO—Gold Bros., Box No. 274. jal-1m 3d70

Northwestern Insurance Comp'y,

OSWEGO, NEW YORK.

Capital 150,000—With a Large Surplus.

THE PUBLIC ARE RESPECTFULLY INformed that Mr. JULIUS WHITE has been reappointed General Agent and is alone authorized to issue and renew policies in Chicago.

Mr. WHITE will receive applications and pay all losses arising under our Policies either Fire or Marine.

JAMES HALL, President.

S. B. LONGLEY, Sec'y.

The undersigned will be happy to see his friends and the public generally at his new and commodious Office, No. 52 South Water street, assuring them that the business of the Northwestern Insurance Company, and that Losses shall be fairly adjusted and promptly paid. JULIUS WHITE,

Chicago, Nov. 1, 1858. 1m4 South Water street.

Chicago Firemen's Insurance Co.

Office N. W. Corner of Lake and Clark-sts.

UP STAIRS.

CAPITAL, - - - - - $200,000.

DIRECTORS.

Thomas Church, R. V. Raymond, Geo. W. Dole, J. S. Gregory, H. Farnham, Jr., Wm. Stuart, C. E. Farwell, W. H. Larrabee, J. T. Richards.

THOMAS CHURCH, Pres't.

C. H. HOLDEN, Sec'y. R. V. RAYMOND, Surveyor

jan7 '58 1y

P. A. THOMAS & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

DAVIS' PATENT ASPHALTIC ROOFING,

(PATENTED AUGUST 24, 1858.)

PREMIUMS AWARDED AT THE LATE Mechanical Fair held in this city.

The foundation of this roofing consists of Canvas saturated with Asphaltic Compound, and is put on by Pitch and Gravel. The covering is composed of Asphaltic Felt, which is put on in strips 18 inches wide, and having been discovered by dissolving Rubber and Asphaltic Compound in Benzine, and then by evaporating these with Asphaltum, without the use of extraneous matter, is entirely free from all that can injure the Roofing, which always evaporates and leaves the Compound in its original state. This Roofing is applicable to the most complicated roofs, and can be put on by any one, as no skill is required, entirely fireing it from such decay as is common to other roofing material for roofing in the world.

Also, Manufacturers of all kinds of every description repaired in a most workmanlike manner.

All orders promptly attended to. Orders from the country accompanied with the necessary Cash or Draft will command prompt attention.

Shop and Office for sale on terms to suit purchaser to those who wish a permanent business.

Office, No. 61 South Clark Street, Chicago.

I OFFER THIS IMPROVED TURBINE to the public with the fullest confidence of its superiority

SUPERIORITY OVER ALL OTHER WHEELS,

Without any exception. They are well adapted to (and have been tested in) all heads of water. They give a very

STEADY AND UNIFORM SPEED.

And are well adapted to carry high or low with a variable head of water. They do work with a very small quantity of water, and are not troubled with ice, as they are out of the reach of the water and ice. Persons in any part of the country can have the privilege to put up a high speed, make the flats to set on, and have only a gate made. No shifting gate, with me. This Wheel is capable of running at a speed of from 100 to 400 revolutions, with a variable head of water (according to the degree of fall), under high heads of water, and to all speeds it is warranted, by trial, to do the power laid down in the tables and to give 75 per cent. when properly put in operation.

Rights, County and Town territories for sale.

For further particulars a pamphlet will soon be obtained at the Agency Office, No. 61 South Clark st.

FRANCIS HALSEY, Agent.

C. J. McDOUGALL, Agent.

jan12-1m*

FOREST CITY WATER CURE.

CLEVELAND, OHIO.

THIS INSTITUTION IS DELIGHTfully situated on the outskirts of a beautiful forest, within the limits of the city of Cleveland, and 1½ miles from the Post Office. The buildings are new, or brick, and furnished in the best style. The bath rooms are supplied with pure soft water from Lake Erie. Competent medical gentlemen are in attendance, without the use of extraneous matter, is entirely free from all that can injure the Roofing, which always evaporates and leaves the Compound in its original state. This Roofing is applicable to the most complicated roofs, and can be put on by any one, as no skill is required, entirely fireing it from such decay as is common to other roofing material for roofing in the world.

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WATER WHEELS.

VANDEWATER'S

Recently Improved Josval Turbine

WATER WHEEL.

Office, No. 81 South Clark Street, Chicago.

I OFFER THIS IMPROVED TURBINE to the public with the fullest confidence of its superiority

SUPERIORITY OVER ALL OTHER WHEELS,

Without any exception. They are well adapted to (and have been tested in) all heads of water. They give a very

STEADY AND UNIFORM SPEED.

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